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SEATO Record

Vol. IV No. 4

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Lieutenant-General Jesus M. Vargas of the Philippines was installed as Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization at a ceremony at SEATO Headquarters in Bangkok on July 1. Here, General Vargas (centre) is shown taking the salute from a guard of honour at the main entrance of SEATO Headquarters. With him, from left to right, are Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, retiring Secretary-General, Mr. David A. Wraight, Deputy Secretary-General, Major-General H.A. Prince (partly obscured), Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office, and Brigadier-General V.M. Osias, Deputy Chief, SEATO Military Planning Office.

Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

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Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO Projects

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand –

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

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Pakistan –

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
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Philippines –

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SEATO Cultural Relations Program

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Thailand –

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Thailand's 'Main Concern'

Extract from the address of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Mr. Thanat Khoman, to the National Press Club, Washington, May 11, 1965

Before I came here, I saw a headline in one of the national weekly magazines that "South Viet-Nam is a big problem for the United States." I wondered to myself how the people here think the problem is to us who live next door to the scene. To the United States, the problem may be one of peace, of general security, of maintaining an orderly world, and perhaps of prestige, but to us the problem touches us even more closely; it is a question of whether the Communist aggressors will succeed in tearing down another one of their victims, move on to the next kill and come to stalk us in Thailand along our extended border, both to the west, east and south. This is the problem which looms in the horizon and what happens in South Viet-Nam, in Laos, in Burma and in Malaysia will have the most direct bearing upon our national existence. However of all the potentially dangerous situations, South Viet-Nam constitutes our main object of concern....

Although the other side tries to present the struggle in Viet-Nam as a civil war or a war of national liberation waged by one progressive and nationalistic group, allegedly the Viet Cong, against a so-called reactionary regime supported by the United States and many other free nations, the facts reveal that it is not so and it cannot be so. Obviously the Communists try to camouflage their expansionist campaign under the cloak of liberalism or liberation. The truth, however, is a pure and simple attempt by the Communist north to extend their regime of Communist colonialism to the south. If the latter had bowed to the Communist will, everything would have been over then. Instead the South Vietnamese resisted and appealed for aid from the outside and, fortunately, the response came from the United States which had the effect of preventing another free nation from falling into the Communist orbit. In so doing the free existence of South Viet-Nam has been preserved. These are the facts of the situation and no amount of aberration or distortion can change them.

Although South Viet-Nam has been up till now spared from Communist control, its existence remains insecure. That is why forceful measures have become necessary so as to convince the aggressors that their attempt against their neighbours should cease or run the risk of receiving punishment themselves. This, I believe, is the meaning of the air attacks which are being launched against North Viet-Nam and the sooner it realizes their significance the better it will be for that regime's own well-being and for the peace of the region. There can be no doubt that the objective is not to destroy North Viet-Nam itself but rather to incapacitate it from continuing aggression against its neighbour. As soon as it appreciates that it will not succeed in annexing South Viet-Nam by force or by other covert means it may then be more amenable to meaningful negotiations which could lead towards a lasting peace.

Historic U.S. Action

Time has not lapsed long enough to give us a clear vision of the happenings of the past few months. No one, however, can fail to see a glimpse of historic significance of the U.S. decision in coming to the rescue of a nation threatened by Communist aggression. In resorting to a limited and measured use of force, the U.S. indeed has saved itself and the free world from the necessity of applying a much larger force, and by taking a timely decision to halt both covert and overt aggression, the peace of South-East Asia and indeed of the world at large has been thereby preserved.

While some, in their unreasoned timidity, may have raised the spectre of a possible widened conflict, those who are more realistic in the assessment of the comparative strength of the Free World and that of its antagonists, should feel confident that the balance is clearly in our favour. Our strength will be even further enhanced by the knowledge that it will be used only for the right cause – the cause of preserving peace and freedom in this world, while that of the other side has constantly been employed in subjecting free peoples to its control and domination.

Such being the case, the application of force, coupled with the offer for unconditional discussions, as well as enormous resources for constructive development and progress, will ultimately lead the aggressors to understand that their cause is a lost cause and the sooner they renounce their nefarious aim the better for themselves and others.

South Viet-Nam should feel encouraged by their promising prospects and should be able to forge a greater sense of solidarity between all the elements of the nation which will enable it to resist successfully attempts against its freedom and liberty and at long last to enjoy the fruits of peace and stability.

'Meet the Press'

Excerpts from the NBC "Meet the Press" television program on May 9, 1965 in New York on which Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, was interviewed by American correspondents.

Q: Are you encouraged or discouraged by what happened at the London SEATO conference?

A: I must say we are moving toward a compact SEATO. In the sense that those who are interested and are willing and able to perform their obligations, are getting closer together while those who are less willing to discharge their responsibility tend to move further away. But still I would say SEATO remains a useful framework for the defence, for the peace and security of South-East Asia.

Q: It has been reported that General DeGaulle may withdraw from SEATO. Would France's withdrawal be a blow to SEATO in your judgment?

A: I do not think that France would withdraw because it is my feeling that France still derives important benefits from the organization. I said the important thing within the defensive organization is for the members who are willing and able to work together to get closer together. If others are not willing or are unable to take those actions and to discharge their responsibility, they may decide to leave.

Q: Would you like to see France withdraw?

A: We do not have the process of asking any member of the organization to leave. The organization is a voluntary organization. The members came in voluntarily. They will leave voluntarily. Now the fact that certain members are less enthusiastic about the implementation of their responsibilities should make their position within the organization rather difficult and I think that will be the decisive factor in regard to who will stay and who will leave. The withdrawal of any member...will not do any harm to the organization or to the region.

The United States will contribute 12,000 dollars' worth of equipment to the Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre at Chiengmai, in northern Thailand. Here, Mr. Martin M. Tank signs the agreement for the United States. Mr. Suwan Ruenyote (seated right) Director-General of the Department of Public Welfare, signed for the Thai Government. Observing the ceremony are (left to right) Mr. George Aurell, responsible for SEATO assistance to the centre, Dr. W.R. Geddes, Professor of Social Anthropology at Sydney University, and adviser on the centre's establishment, and Mr. Prasit Disawat, Chief of the Hill Tribes Welfare Division.

Q: Do you think the war in Viet-Nam can be won?

A: I think so, and I say so categorically. I think what we should try to do is to bring about security within South Viet-Nam itself to repel and to expel the aggressors which are now within South Viet-Nam, and then we should give security to the people of South Viet-Nam, especially the countryside people. When these people have security, when they are protected, when they have enough to eat, as it is the case at the present time, but perhaps not enough protection, then they will cooperate very closely with the government authorities. I think this is the clue to the problem. First the military problem, next, the problem of security, and then we should show our determination that the free world, the non-communist countries are resolved to resist communist encroachments and aggressions.

I would say that the home front is very important because those brave people who are fighting against the communists expect the home front to sup-

port them. Namely, to give them the feeling that they are doing a good job – as they are doing now. I believe that if we can give those fighting men, the gallant people who are doing the fighting now, the feeling that they are performing a useful role which they do – then, of course, the struggle can get nearer to success, or can achieve success.

Q: Do you think it is a good idea for us to bomb North Viet-Nam?

A: I think it was made necessary because the aggressors controlled and supported from North Viet-Nam should be made to find themselves not able to rely upon the support and the supply which comes from the north. That is why I believe that if we want to bring an end to aggression, bring an end to the war, it is necessary to deny the possibility from outside countries or territories to help and to supply and to direct the aggressors, the Viet Congs in South Viet-Nam.

Asian Opinions

Q: We are told from time to time that American policy in Viet-Nam is making us extremely unpopular in Asia as a whole. Do you agree with that statement?

A: I do not. I think what the United States has been doing in South Viet-Nam will go into history as a courageous decision and measure which will save not only South Viet-Nam but the whole of South-East Asia from communist domination. In other words, South-East Asia will owe its freedom and independence to the United States and the American soldiers who are doing a good job in South Viet-Nam now.

Q: Do you see any danger in an increasing American involvement in Viet-Nam, including direct participation of American soldiers in the fighting against the Viet Cong?

A: I still think that the brunt of the main fighting is borne by the South Vietnamese. The Viet Cong, not only are controlled and supported by outside power, especially North Viet-Nam, but they receive equipment and war material from even further countries and I think that it is necessary if South Viet-Nam is to remain free and independent. It has to receive the support of the free nations like the United States. Otherwise it would be completely overcome by the communist aggressors . . . The situation in South Viet-Nam is very important not only for South Viet-Nam itself but for the whole region of South-East Asia and perhaps for the whole of Asia, meaning that if South Viet-Nam were to fall to the communists, the communists would move to other targets nearby in the same region – Laos, Cambodia, and Thailand.

Q: You said when you arrived in this country that you thought the strength of the Viet Cong in Viet-Nam was over-rated. What did you mean by that?

A: The Viet Cong have been conducting terrorist activities and every time a hideous crime is perpetrated it gets all the coverage and it seems to give them more potentiality than they actually have – but, of course, to fight against them, to fight against the guerrillas, needs a great deal of force. The ratio, I think it has been said, is ten to one. Meaning, if you want to suppress a guerrilla fighter, you will need about ten soldiers. It may be even a higher ratio than that.

Negotiations

Q: Would you be against an attempt to negotiate a settlement now or in the near future?

A: We are not at all averse to negotiations, provided that negotiations would not lead to concessions and to surrender to the aggressors and especially to the communists.

Q: What do you think we can negotiate on?

A: That is the question that I have put myself to some of those who talk to me about South Viet-Nam. What can be negotiated? In my opinion we cannot negotiate the surrender of South Viet-Nam or for that matter of any nation. What we would like to see negotiations conducted upon would be to guarantee the right to free existence for South Viet-Nam and for any other countries in South-East Asia or in the world. When you negotiate you must negotiate to get support for freedom and independence of countries and not their surrender.

Q: You recently said in an interview in U.S. news, that the United States must continue to support South Viet-Nam or withdraw. Talk of a negotiated peace is irrelevant. What did you mean by that?

A: Well, because of our past experience. We took part in a conference on Korea, we took part in a conference on Laos. But after the agreements were signed, as a result of those two conferences, we have not seen faithful implementation of those agreements by the communist side. That is why we are wary and we are reluctant to go back to any conference table which will not give us reasonable expectation of faithful respect and observance of any international agreement that may result from those negotiations.

Bombing

Q: We are bombing North Viet-Nam now, but we have restricted out bombing to south of the 20th parallel. Are you in favour of escalating further and, for example, bombing Hanoi?

A: I would not be in favour of limiting ourselves unilaterally. I would not be in favour of binding our hands and feet while the other side, our enemies or our opponents, are free to do whatever they like. But in regard to the war in South Viet-Nam, it is my impression, and the impression is based on evidence now available, that things are getting better. But you cannot win a war in a matter of weeks, especially when our side is cautious enough not to do anything that may lead to a larger conflict. That is why it may take a little more time, or at least some time before we reach a point from which we can have an agreement or an understanding that the other side will not continue hostilities.

Q: May I ask you again whether you would favour bombing Hanoi?

A: As I said, if the situation is necessitated, I would not be opposed to that.

Communist Threat to Thailand.

Q: The Chinese Foreign Minister tells us that Thailand is next on his list as a target for communist-supported war of national liberation. How do you evaluate this threat?

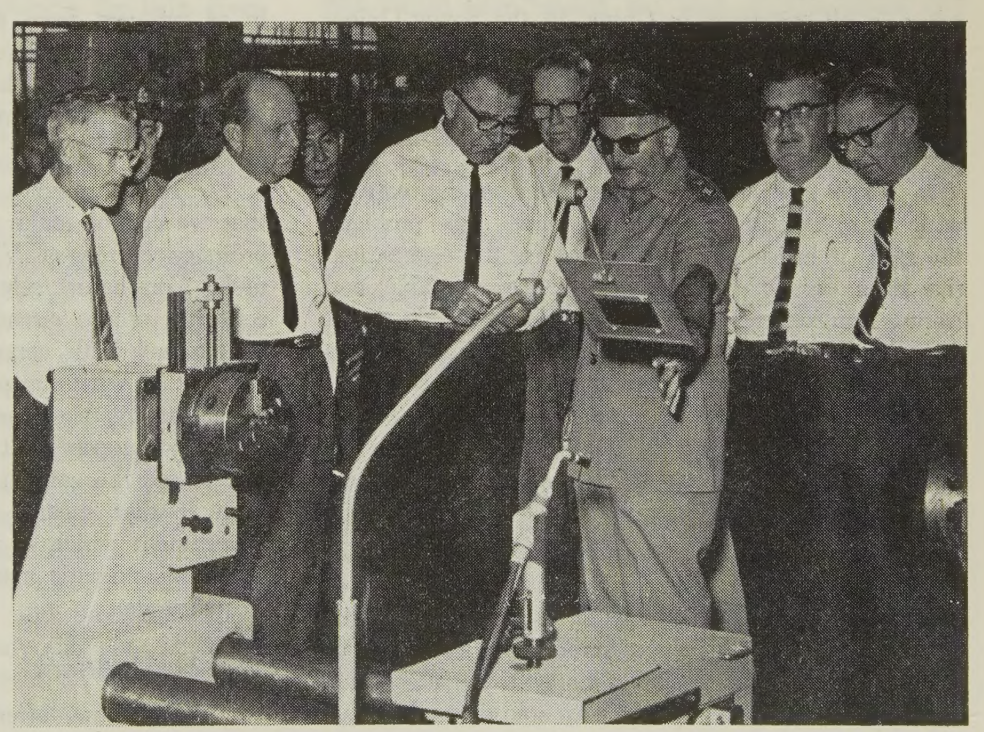
A: Well, it amounts to a declaration of war. When a country says against another country that – we will start a war, be it a guerrilla war or an open war. It doesn't make much difference. It has been a declaration of war on the part of Communist China on Thailand. Now, of course it is guerrilla war and we took note of that and we are taking necessary measures and steps to meet the situation. We didn't take it lightly. We heeded the warning, the danger signal, and I can assure you that both the government and the people of Thailand are doing everything necessary to preserve our freedom and our independence.

Q: Do I understand you to say that you believe a war of national liberation has already been started in Thailand, in the north-east?

A: I wouldn't say that. I think what the communists tried to start is the first phase, namely to build up arms caches, to recruit agents and to start some subversive activities. We are doing everything we can to deny them the possibility of enlarging further subversive activities.

Q: Wouldn't you be disposed to evoke the SEATO treaty at this stage of the game, even without any more overt activity?

A: So far what the Government of Thailand



Members of the Queensland Parliament visited the Thai-Australian Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, a SEATO project, recently. From left to right: Captain A.G. McFarlane, Australian Services' Attache, Mr. K. Spann, Mr. M.H. Thackeray, the Hon. H. Richter (mission leader), Mr. W.M. Ewan, Lt. Col. R.D. White, senior Australian project officer, Mr. J.E. Duggan and Mr. S.R. Ramsden.

has been doing seems to meet the necessity or the requirements of the situation and there is no need at the present time and we do not want to ask for more help than is needed.

Q: There are I believe about three million Chinese in Thailand. What is their attitude toward the Government?

A: The Chinese in Thailand know that they live in comparatively happy heaven. At very few other places in Asia can the Chinese find opportunity to live happily, to make money and to do business and to raise their families in security, and, in many cases, in prosperity. The great majority of them are loyal to the country.

Q: Do you see anything in the future in China that is hopeful, from your point of view? Any sign of a mellowing there?

A: So far I must say that I haven't yet seen any sign of mellowing or of reaching a state of peaceful coexistence.

Q: Do you think that either the Chinese Communists or the West must conquer then?

A: I think we can arrive at a certain point of balance, and I think this is what we all aim at.

British Policy on South Viet-Nam

Speech by the Foreign Secretary, the Rt. Hon. Michael Stewart, M.P., at the Oxford Union Society's "teach-in" on June 16, 1965.

"It seems to me an excellent thing that students should have the opportunity of having access to news, information and comment from all over the world, that they should be able, in the light of that, to form their own opinions and to express those opinions freely. I am very glad that we have had and are to have more of these "teach-ins" in this country and in the United States. I look forward greatly to the day when in all countries, in China, in the Soviet Union, even in North Viet-Nam, students may have the same opporunity because I believe that when that day comes it will be easier to frame a peaceful and civilised world.

"My task tonight is to describe the way in which the British Government views this problem, the steps it has taken, the reasons for those steps, and the lines on which it believes an honourable and lasting solution can be found. In order to do that I must look briefly at past events but I want to move on from that to the most recent events and to say how I believe, given goodwill, events could move in the future.

"But let me first cast this glance back to the past. In 1954 we got no full or firm settlement. The United States and South Viet-Nam were not parties to the agreements there signed. The agreements, however, provided, or attempted to provide for free elections in both North and South Viet-Nam but neither in the Communist-dominated North nor in the disturbed South was it possible to hold those elections, so that what you got in 1954 was at least a *de facto* settlement which divided Viet-Nam into North and South at the 17th Parallel. Once that division had occurred it is important to notice that one million people moved southwards out of the Communist-dominated North. There was very little traffic in the other direction. Similarly to-day, one of the anxieties of the Government of South Viet-Nam is the pouring in of refugees from the Viet Cong-dominated areas into the towns. There is very little traffic in the other direction, any more than there is any vast number of people trying to scramble over the Berlin Wall in an Easterly direction.

"It is important to notice this because it shows that we cannot make the facile assumption that the ordinary citizen of Viet-Nam is anxious to be left under Communist rule. I accept that it is difficult in countries whose circumstances are so different from ours to say with certainty of any Government how fully or in what sense it represents its people but I assert merely, here the point is that it would be quite wrong to suppose that the people of Viet-Nam would like to see this conflict finished on any terms whatever, even if that means their living under a form of government which so many of them have shown in the most emphatic manner possible they do not want to live under.

Full-Scale Attack

"But now, after that *de facto* settlement, as

I've called it, for some five years, from 1954 to '59, the two parts of Viet-Nam lived, uneasily indeed, but at least in comparative peace, at least able to make some progress with their economy, at least providing some opportunity for the ordinary citizen to get on with his work and attend to his own affairs. That went on until 1959. Then, immediately after that, came the call of the Government of North Viet-Nam demanding that the Viet-Cong activities in the South be stepped up to a full-scale attack on the Government of South Viet-Nam. Not only did it call for that attack, it proceeded to give help to the Viet-Cong in men, in weapons, and in military direction, and for evidence of that we do not have to look to any partisan source. We can read the report of the International Control Commission for the year 1962, putting beyond doubt that that was what North Viet-Nam was doing.

"There was no need for that action. The two parts were living in comparative peace, they could have lived in greater peace. They could to-day, if that call had never been made be living in much greater happiness and at a higher standard of life than they are living to-day. It was a deliberate decision by the Communist North to make an attack on its neighbour and it cannot be said that this could be excused by blaming it on a United States presence in the South. When this attack began there were only 700 American troops and civilian advisers in the South. It was not then the case that justification, such as it might have been, could have been pleaded. As the Communist attack increased, naturally the help given by the United States to South Viet-Nam grew but we should notice that it was not until 1964, five years after the attack started, that United States forces struck at the territory of North Viet-Nam and even then they did not do so until there had been an unprovoked attack on United States warships in international waters, the Gulf of Tonking.

"It is as well to remember this sequence of events: five years during which North Viet-Nam was lending its support to the warfare in the South and before its own territory was struck at. If there are to be any accusations of recklessness, of conduct which might lead to escalation, it is more against the North, against North Viet-Nam that that finger must be pointed. And I should add now that we have information of a more serious development. It is now certain that there has been operating in the South, 200 miles south of the border, a regular battalion of the North Viet-Namese Army and probably several other units. If there is to be any judgment about the employment of United States forces, let them be made against the background of these facts.

Communist Solution

"I said I would make some review of past events and I did so in order to make clear that this complex problem cannot be solved by casual denunciation of the United States, nor can it be solved by the facile assumption that all you have to do is to give way to the Communist demands, because let's notice quite clearly what they are. The only proposal for settling this problem that has come from North Viet-Nam and her allies is that first. before any conferences or discussion, all United States troops shall leave, and secondly, that the affairs of Viet-Nam shall be settled in accordance with the principles of the Fatherland Front in the North and the Liberation Front in the South, that is to say, in accordance with the principles of the Communists and the Communists only. Now, that's the only proposal for solving the problem there is to the Communist side, that the Americans should leave at once and that Communists and Communists alone should determine the future of Viet Nam.

"It is no good disagreeing with me on this because North Viet-Nam itself makes no secret of this. This was plainly stated by General Giap. It was plainly stated by the Prime Minister of North Viet-Nam. It has been publicised in the Peking *People's Daily*. That is the Communist program. I believe that if we were to say: we will surrender completely to this demand, you would have shown to all the world that a Communist aggression can succeed and you would have caused the very gravest alarm and concern to every non-Communist country in Asia.

"It is an error to suppose that all the peoples of the African and Asian Continents are in condemnation of the action of the United States. Many of them watch with painful anxiety what will happen if there were complete surrender to the Communist position. Now, that is why this is a complex problem, not to be solved by a casual surrender or by the easy condemnations of the United States. It was in that situation that the British Government formulated its policy as follows: we want to see a conference that will be accompanied with a cessation of the fighting and which will bring about a solution whereby the peoples of Viet Nam will have a genuine freedom to determine the course of their own affairs. We made this clear from the outset of the present phase of the whole matter to the United States Government, and in April of this year, President Johnson made it clear too that he was prepared to enter into discussion without conditions. I think I know what the objection to the phrase "without conditions" is. The usual comment is: is he prepared to negotiate

A group of students and staff from the Korean National Defence College, led by Major-General Pil Sang Kim, visited SEATO Headquarters on June11. Photo shows General Pil (ninth from left) standing between the Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, and the Chief. SEATO Military Planning Office, Major-General H. A. Prince.

with the Viet Cong? I ask those who put that question to consider this: in the first stages of any discussion, you must surely begin with Governments as you began in Geneva.

"If – and this is one way out – we recalled the Geneva Conference of 1954 the Viet Cong would not be represented there, though it would be possible – and I do not see how it could be prevented – for the Government of North Viet-Nam to include in its own delegation representatives of those whom it calls the Liberation Front in the South. And the further relationship between those men as citizens of South Viet-Nam and their Government could be considered at a later stage of the conference. But notice this: if it were possible for Mr. Gromyko and myself as co-Chairmen to recall that conference to-day, the United States is prepared to come and sit there. North Viet-Nam and China, in their present policies and frame of mind are not.

Soviet Refusal

"When Mr. Gromyko was over here in March for conversations, I put to him then, and I would say it again now, that I am ready for he and I as co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to recall that conference in order to solve this problem. I put it to him in March – No. I took an opportunity to put it to him more recently – No. Failing that, we put forward the more limited proposal that at least we, as co-Chairmen, could circularise all the interested Powers and ask for their views on how a settlement might be achieved to see if out of that some common basis could be secured. One would have thought that a modest enough proposal compromising no one. The British Government is now doing that single-handed because the Soviet Government is not prepared to act with us. We tried again: the only replies we have got so far from the Communist side are the reiteration of the conditions: Americans out at once and Communists only determine the future of Viet-Nam.

"Trying yet another line, I urged – and this was in February – that we might get a conference on the kindred problem of Laos, at least in the hope that this might lead to some better understanding among the Powers interested in South-East Asia as a whole. I am still waiting for a reply to that request.

"The history of possibility of a conference on Cambodia has been made plain by the Government in a recent White Paper. There again, it has been no unwillingness on the part of the British Government or the United States Government but that conference has not been held. Then there was the appeal of the Seventeen non-aligned nations, those nations not committed either to the Communist camp or any other. Seventeen of them put forward an appeal urging again discussions without any previous conditions. China described it as a manoeuvre of the Tito clique. The United States Government welcomed it, the British Government welcomed it, and since some of those non-aligned nations are also members of the Commonwealth we shall take the opportunity at the present Commonwealth Conference to see what further possibilities we could build on the appeal that they have made. I do not believe, therefore, that except in the minds of those who want a complete Communist victory and nothing else – and I do not expect to reconcile them – I do not believe it can be said by anyone else that we have been backward or laggard in trying to get a humane solution to this problem.

Aid and Reconstruction

"Looking finally to a possible future, may I say this: I see no reason in common sense or humanity why something like the following sequence of events should not proceed. First, a conference called under whatever auspices has most chance of success. With a cease-fire either to precede that conference or to be achieved at that conference whichever seems the more possible. Next, a settlement which will assure both North and South Viet-Nam against any form of aggression and that once so assured, South Viet-Nam should then be a country with no foreign troops or bases in it and tied to no military alliance. In that position, the citizens of South Viet-Nam would then be able to repair the ravages of war and in time move to a position where they would be able to make a genuine and free choice of their Government and one would hope – if with less optimism in a Communist country – that some chance of free choice of their Government might appear in North Viet-Nam also. And the future relationship between North and South Viet-Nam could, in time, be a matter for the genuine free decisions of the people of both regions. And then we could have also a program of economic aid and reconstruction, not under the control of any Great Power, but to be administered by the United Nations. The British Government would make a contribution to such a program. The United States Government has already made its willingness clear to make a very generous contribution to a program of that kind under United Nations administration.

"When I came in I got the impression that the previous speaker was saying that the British Government's policy was a wrong policy. What, I wonder, does he find wrong with the sequence of events I have just outlined? What reasonable objection could be made to that? And it is not the British Government, nor the Government of the United States which bars that sequence of events. For everything that I have said is not only what the British Government has made clear is its policy, it is supported by the statements of policy of the United States Government. Indeed, it was made clear at an early stage in this phase of the dispute by Adlai Stevenson that once South Viet-Nam was firmly assured against aggression, United States troops would leave.

"I say again: what is wrong with that sequence of events? Britain says yes to it, the United States says yes to it. At present – and I repeat "at present" – China, the Soviet Union and North Viet-Nam say no. But despite that refusal, it will be the continued policy of the British Government to seek to bring a conference about by every means that seems possible, for it is my firm conviction that something like the solution I have just outlined sooner or later must be achieved, and will be achieved – sooner or later. And why not sooner? In God's name why not now, before more lives are lost."

'Defiant' Chinese

Wellington, May 16 – "The Chinese Communist leaders are determinedly pursuing their policy of nuclear aggrandisement in defiance of expressed and registered world opinion," said the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake, in commenting on the second Chinese nuclear explosion on May 15, 1965.

"Since it was signed on August 5, 1963 the Chinese Communist leaders have never stopped denouncing the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Their denunciations contrast oddly with earlier declarations of peaceful intent. We can only believe those declarations were cover for their real aims, the pursuit of revolution and power throughout Asia and the rest of the world.

"For Asia, and countries like New Zealand contiguous to Asia, as for the world, this fresh evidence of the purposes of the Chinese Communist leaders offers chilling prospects," continued Mr. Holyoake. "We all know they should be concentrating the vast resources required for nuclear bombs on meeting the very real needs of the Chinese people. As I said in discussing Viet-Nam two days ago, they should be picking up President Johnson's plea for war on the 'third front' – the front of human need. Instead we must assume they will proceed with more explosions and the construction of planes and rockets.

"Many people in New Zealand are anxiously concerned at the preparations being made by France to test nuclear bombs in the South Pacific. The Government shares their concern. I am sure it will be obvious to all, however, that these tests by China are even more significant and regrettable because of their potential danger not just in the testing area at the time of testing but in the longer term throughout the Asian and Pacific regions.

"We may be sure," said Mr. Holyoake, "that the Chinese tests will be hailed by Peking and its little band of echoes as harbingers of 'the Bomb of

The Meaning of U.S. Commitment

Washington, June 9 – Excerpts from Secretary of State Dean Rusk's interview on the National Broadcasting Company's nationwide television news show, "Today:"

Mr. Vanocur: With the news yesterday that U.S. troops will be allowed to go into combat under two conditions: (1) that they fight alongside South Vietnamese troops and that their assistance is requested by South Vietnamese military authorities, I would like to ask you, sir, are we now engaged in a war in Asia?

Secretary Rusk: Well, there is, of course, sharp fighting in South Viet-Nam. I don't want to play with the juridical aspects of the word "war." There is a world battle going on, there our men are in South-East Asia because tens of thousands of trained military men and thousands of tons of arms have been sent down from North Viet-Nam to take over South Viet-Nam.

The importance of this is illustrated by the fact that if we and others had not been concerned about similar efforts in this post-war period, Iran and Greece and Berlin and Korea and the Philippines and Malaysia would long since have been taken taken into the Communist world by force, not through any choice of the people concerned. So we are there under long-standing commitments, more than a decade old, to assist the South Vietnamese to maintain their safety.

These North Vietnamese are in there, contrary to the specific agreements of 1954 and 1962, and contrary to the general principles of international law.

Our men were sent there in the first instance to help the South Vietnamese. We put some additional forces in there to secure certain installations, because they had been subject to mortar attack and bombings and things of that sort.

Now, obviously we don't expect these men to sit there like hypnotized rabbits waiting for the Viet Cong to strike. They are out in the surrounding countryside to be sure that the Viet Cong is kept off balance and a strong strike force is not organized in the neighbourhood to strike these installations. So that we would expect during this monsoon season there would be some sharp engagements between the Viet Cong and our people.

But on the other hand, the tragedy of it is that there can be peace literally almost within 24 hours if Hanoi. and Peiping would make it clear that they are prepared to leave these people alone.

Mr. Vanocur: Doesn't this announcement yesterday constitute an admission that our bombings have failed in their purpose?

Secretary Rusk: No, I think that it means that this is not over. The bombings have had a very considerable effect on the ground in North Viet-Nam. They have interrupted communications severely; they have knocked out a good many ammunition depots and radar stations and bridges, barracks, and military targets of that sort.

It does mean that the fighting is not over, that the other side is not prepared to make peace. Let me remind you that through four years of bilateral discussion, through attempts to use the machinery of the Geneva conferences, and the United Nations, through the offer of unconditional discussion, by varying our operations actually on the ground, by all sorts of ways, we have probed to find out whether the other side is interested in a peaceful settlement. And I must say that the conclusion one must reach today is that despite many many opportunities to do so, they have shown no indication of being willing to hold their hand and stop their aggression against the South...

Mr. Vanocur: What is disturbing some Senators now is that in the Gulf of Tonkin resolution that was debated in the early part of August last year, some Senators asked Senator Fulbright, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee who is planning the bill for the Administration:

"Senator, does this constitute a change in our mission as we understood it to be over the last 10 years?"

(*Continued from previeus page*)

Peace' in the specious terms with which we should all be familiar. But the implications for a world beginning to build its hopes on the prospects for peaceful coexistence and disarmament contained in the Test Ban Treaty are ominous indeed. They are implications which I would trust should be so obvious that even critics who have been vociferous in recent weeks will recognize the debt we own the United States for the costly efforts it is making now in Viet-Nam to contain the forces of revolutionary and expansionist Communism." (NZIS).

And he said, "As I understand it from Administration testimony before my Committee there is not to be a change in basic mission."

Now, doesn't the announcement yesterday change our basic mission? Doesn't it get us involved in a war without any kind of euphemisms for police action or anything else now?

Secretary Rusk: No, I think our basic mission has remained the same since we signed the SEATO treaty of which South Viet-Nam is a protocol state, and since President Eisenhower first made his assistance agreement with South Viet-Nam, now ten years ago. In other words, our basic mission there is to assist the South Vietnamese to build a viable society, to be free from aggression from the outside.

Experts met at SEATO Headquarters from June 28 to July 2 to review telecommunications systems linking the member countries. From left: Mr. E.P. Eades, of Cable and Wireless Ltd. (U.K.), Mr. Pedro B. Tubianosa, Assistant Director of Telecommunications for the Philippines, Mr. O.H. Mohamed, Deputy Director-General, Planning, in the Telegraph and Telephone Directorate-General of Pakistan (chairman) and Mr. G. Rabbani (Pakistan).

The action taken under this commitment will vary from time to time, depending upon the action of the other side. Now, for the last five years the other side has publicly announced that it was going after South Viet-Nam and has been sending trained infiltrators in increasing numbers and indeed now certain units of the North Vietnamese armed forces. Obviously in that situation you have got to meet them or get out of their way and we feel that it would be disastrous to the peace of the Pacific and indeed to the general peace if this major step in aggression were to be left unchallenged.

Mr. Vanocur: It is obvious we are not going to get out of the way. But the French experience in Viet-Nam and in Algeria and the experience anywhere with guerrilla warfare suggests that you have to have a ratio of about 25 or 20 to 1 against the guerrillas.

Secretary Rusk: The great bulk of the effort is being made today by the South Vietnamese...

It is true that the ratio is unfavourable in terms of the usual ratio. But on the other hand, the other side has some problems, they have problems of supply, of transportation, mobility, of morale, so that I don't think we should assume that the present situation means that there can be no successful outcome.

There are many who say that you can't settle this problem by military means. We would agree with that, in the sense that it requires action, on the military side, economic, political, social. But we have to be careful that we don't say: It is only the other side that can achieve a solution by military means.

If North Vietnamese infiltrators and arms are not coming into South Viet-Nam we would not have had our soldiers there. During the '50's when we were assisting South Viet-Nam through economic and military assistance, American personnel were at a minimum.

But in 1959 and 1960 Hanoi made some basic decisions to step it up and go after South Viet-Nam and that has required ourselves and the Australians and the Koreans and others to come in there and give them some help...

Mr. Vanocur: Why would it be in the interests of the Viet Cong to sue for peace now? or for that matter, for the North Vietnamese? or for that matter, the Communist Chinese?

Secretary Rusk: This path of aggression, is a path which has very bad news at the end of it, if these people persist. That has been the story of aggression in this post-war world. These other places that I mentioned are secured, are safe. They are undertaking very great risks on their side. Of course, there are risks for everyone. But they must know that this commitment of ours is very simple and direct and complete and that if they persist in this course then there is bound to be very serious trouble ahead.

Mr. Vanocur: Why is the Soviet Union pursuing the course it is now? Is it solely because its prestige is at stake, or are they trying to keep the Chinese Communist influence to a minimum in North Viet-Nam? Do we not make it difficult for them.

Secretary Rusk: Well, of course we make it difficult for anyone who is supporting a country that is attacking someone else. Of course, we make it difficult for those who are supporting North Viet-Nam. I suppose Moscow feels that they are compelled to support any Communist country that is engaged with us, or free world countries, but the key issue here is not whether they must support a Communist country that is under attack. On that we have no issue with them. The problem is whether they are going to support a Communist country that is attacking someone else, and on that we have a very serious issue with them. (USIS).

Philippine Support for U.S. Stand

Manila, May 1965 – President Diosdado Macapagal issued the following statement on President Johnson's assurance that the US will keep its pledge to help South Viet-Nam defend its independence:

"In their preoccupation about the presidential election and its developments, the Filipino people and their leaders would do well to note the heartening major policy statement of President Johnson that America will stay in South Viet-Nam as long as necessary to ensure that the South Vietnamese are free to shape their own destiny.

"America's determination as expressed by President Johnson to also keep the American pledge to help South Viet-Nam defend its independence, is a reassurance that the Philippines hardly needs but which is sure to hearten the nations of South-East Asia who have fallen under the shadow of the Communist menace.

"The Philippines joins America in the dream of a world order of peace and freedom for all nations, knowing fully well what the struggle towards that goal means. Indeed, this is a disorderly planet, and a great social change, even as it is seen in America today, does not always come without conflict.

"The Philippines believes in an alliance of free nations for progress and the Philippines together with other free countries, seeks in every way and with every means to help give the suppressed peoples of the world and especially in North Viet-Nam, the essential needs of food, clothing, shelter, and an end to their bondage to material misery." (Phil. News)

Nuclear Danger

Philippines Ambassador to the UN, Salvador P. Lopez, in a speech delivered before the 114–nation UN Disarmament Commission, said that a communist China armed with nuclear weapons poses an "immense danger" to South-East Asia and the world as a whole.

"The two test explosions by Communist China have brought to our very doorstep the terrible reality of the nuclear race," he said. "The Philippines, being only a few hundred miles from Communist China, would lie within easy reach of the latter's destructive arm if its nuclear abilities were fully realized."

Ambassador Lopez also attacked communist delegates who have criticised American policies in Viet-Nam. He said they were guilty of "a carefully orchestrated attempt to create confusion as to the identity of the aggressor."

South-East Asia "has become the testing ground for the free world's will and determination to resist communist aggression and expansion," according to Mr. Lopez. Attempts to overthrow legitimate governments by subversion, he stressed, will be met by force, and "by the same token, this principle means that we can have a truce in Viet-Nam tomorrow if, we repeat, the Hanoi regime agrees to stop interfering in the affairs of South Viet-Nam."

To the communist attacks on the establishment of foreign military bases in the Philippines, Ambassador Lopez said "we would like to make it clear that they are intended for mutual defence and will remain only as long as they are necessary for our common security." (Phil. News)

Red China and World Order

Annapolis, Md., June 10 – The key political issue of the next several decades "will be the evolution of Communist China," U.S. Secretary of the Navy Paul H. Nitze believes.

The Navy Secretary pointed to the many factors that will affect Communist China's evolution. Mainland China, he said, will be influenced "as the U.S. and her allies manoeuvre to constrain her excesses, as her industrial base improves and the need for the resources of others lessens, as her revolution passes its

Thermidor and the second generation of communists grow up, as her several leadership struggles produce dynamic changes..."

President Johnson is laying the basis for "enlightend pursuit" of this goal of Communist China's peaceful evolution, over the coming decades Mr. Nitze said, "by coupling his firm commitment of U.S. forces to assist South Viet-Nam with his offer of aid to South-East Asia, including the recalcitrant North Vietnamese." (USIS).

World Sympathies Lie with South V-N

New York, June 11 – The struggle of the South Vietnamese to maintain their independence against Communist aggression has the support of the majority of the nations of the world, according to W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Ambassador-at-large.

"In fact, 38 countries have given or have promised substantial contributions of military and civilian assistance," he noted June 10 in a speech to the Iona College Alumni Association in New York.

Ambassador Harriman stated that "Free World personnel other than American in (the Republic of) Viet-Nam under government arrangements will shortly number more than 5,000, most of which are military personnel, and still more are being considered."

"I am underlining these facts to counter the false Communist propaganda that South Viet-Nam's defence is American intervention," Mr. Harriman said.

He also reaffirmed that U.S. support for the struggle in South Viet-Nam is not only to protect that country's independence but "the independence of all nations." Mr. Harriman recalled that the North Vietnameses Defence Minister, General Vo Nguyen Giap, recently claimed that if the guerrilla techniques succeed in South Viet-Nam, they could succeed anywhere in the world.

"In the face of similar plans announced by Peiping and Moscow, every non-Communist country, particularly the smaller ones, has a vital stake in the defeat of Communist aggression against South Viet-Nam," he stated.

Mr. Harriman quoted President Johnson as saying: "To withdraw from one battlefield means to prepare for the next." (USIS).

ANZUS Council: Communique

Washington, June 28 – Following is the text of the communique of the fourteenth ANZUS Council meeting issued to day.

The ANZUS Council held its annual meeting in Washington on June 28 1965. The Rt. Hon. Keith J. Holyoake, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, represented New Zealand, the Hon. Paul Hasluck, Minister for External Affairs, represented Australia: and the Hon. Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, represented the United States.

This annual meeting, like its predecessors, was the occasion for a full and candid exchange of views on world problems of direct concern to the ANZUS partners. This exchange further broadened and deepened the community of interests felt by the ANZUS countries, which have fought side by side in two world wars and in Korea, and once again in South Viet-Nam are comrades in arms in the defence of freedom.

The Council discussed the serious situation in South East Asia caused by the aggressive actions of North Viet-Nam with the support of Communist China, in flagrant violation of basic obligations of international law and of the Geneva Accords of 1954 and 1962. It noted that the infiltration of arms and combat personnel from North Viet-Nam into South Viet-Nam has been substantially increased and that this infiltration includes units of the regular armed forces of North Viet-Nam.

The Council noted that North Viet-Nam continues to flout the 1962 Geneva agreement by maintaining military forces and supplies in Laos and by moving armed men and weapons through Laos into South Viet-Nam. It noted also the increasing Communist threat to Thailand, which has been clearly identified by the Communist Chinese as the next target.

The Council noted that the Communists themselves regard the war in South Viet-Nam as a critical test of the technique of infiltrating arms and trained men across national frontiers. It affirmed its conclusion of a year ago "that the defeat of this aggression is necessary not only to the security of South-East Asia and the South-West Pacific but as a demonstration that Communist expansion by such tactics will not be allowed to succeed."

The Council agreed, at the same time, that every effort should be made to achieve a peaceful settlement which would enable the people of South Viet-Nam to choose and shape for themselves their own destiny "in conformity with democratic principles and without any foreign interference from whatever sources".

It was noted with regret that the Communist side had rejected many moves in the direction of such a settlement by negotiation. Such moves included those made by the United Kingdom as co-chairman of the Geneva conferences, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, by the President of India, by a group of seventeen non-aligned nations, and by President Johnson in his speech at Baltimore on 7 April. The Council nevertheless agreed that such efforts should continue, including the recent initiative of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers.

With the same objective in view, the Council also agreed that more intensive efforts should be made to promote the economic and social development of South-East Asia as a means of helping to remove some of the basic causes of instability in the area. In this respect the Australian and New Zealand Ministers welcomed the readiness of the United States, as announced by President Johnson on 7 April to contribute a billion dollars to an expanded program of economic assistance under the leadership of Asian nations and the United Nations. It was hoped that North Viet-Nam would cooperate in such a program as soon as peace is restored.

The Council expressed serious concern at the situation resulting from Indonesia's continuing confrontation of Malaysia, which has created a major threat to peace in South-East Asia. It reaffirmed its support for the territorial integrity and independence of Malaysia. The Council hoped that peaceful relationships would soon be restored so that the Asian nations concerned would be allowed to pursue the advancement of their peoples.

The Council noted with concern that Communist China, in the past year, has twice tested nuclear devices in the atmosphere, in defiance of world public opinion as expressed in the nuclear test ban treaty. The Council urges all nations to consider the dangers inherent in further proliferation of nuclear weapons and the threat to the health and wellbeing of mankind which results from atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons.

The Ministers expressed a keen awareness of the value to Council members of regular exchanges of views within the context of the ANZUS Council and stated their intention to meet again in about one year, at a place to be determined.

Colonel James L. Hansen (right), retiring Director of the U.S. Components of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory and Clinical Research Centre, welcomes Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Johnston who has assumed office as acting Director. In his three years in Bangkok, Colonel Hansen has directed the expansion of SEATO medical research in Thailand from five projects to more than one hundred.

Time of Crisis

Mr. A.H. Loomes, Ambassador of Australia to Thailand and Chairman of the SEATO Council Representatives.

"As Chairman of Council Representatives for this month, I would like to welcome the members of national delegations and the Secretariat-General and their ladies to this ceremony installing His Excellency Lt. General Jesus M. Vargas as Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

"The new term of General Vargas comes at a time of crisis in the treaty area – a period when the communist threat to the peace and stability of the region is particularly acute.

"While the existence of the SEATO system of collective security has successfully served to deter full-scale warfare against the Treaty area, the present aggressive acts by North Viet-Nam against South Viet-Nam, the situation in Laos and the pattern of communist subversion are matters of grave concern.

"By subversion and violence, the communists are denying the people in these countries the opportunity for social and economic advancement which, even under the best of conditions, is an inevitably slow and gradual process.

"By denying the necessary peace and stability, the communists hope to induce the population of these countries to despair of the efforts of their governments to improve their conditions and to break any remaining morale by terror and violence. The situation is most crucial in South Viet-Nam, where North Viet-Nam, supported by Communist China, continues its aggression in violation of international law and the Geneva Agreements. Despite the tragedies it has endured for so long, the people of South Viet-Nam retain the will and the resolve to resist communist aggression. SEATO member nations, accepting their commitment to the people of the area, have provided military and other support when requested by the South Vietnamese Government, and we must, both collectively and individually, continue to seek effective means for repelling and containing communist aggression in that beleaguered country.

"In Laos, too, communist forces continue to challenge the legitimate government, also in violation of solemnly undertaken international agreements.

"At the same time, the Chinese communists have publicized their support for communist front organizations in Thailand. The Royal Thai Government is well aware of the danger and is taking steps to

Secretary-General Installed

Lieutenant-General Jesus M. Vargas of the Philippines was installed in office as Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization at a ceremony at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, on July 1, 1965. The complete texts of speeches made on this occasion are printed on this and succeeding pages.

The Australian Ambassador to Thailand, Mr. A.H. Loomes, (right) speaking at the ceremony of installation of the new Secretary - General, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, at SEATO Headquarters on July 1. As Chairman of the Council Representatives for the month, Mr. Loomes invested General Vargas (left) with the office. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, Mr. Thanat Khoman, is seated between Mr. Loomes and Gen. Vargas.

improve the security of its citizens, particularly in the more sensitive border areas, and in many projects directed to this end other member governments are happy and proud to participate.

"This then is the background against which we are meeting today. Communist force must be met by force. We cannot however win by force alone and the Manila Treaty recognizes that there is also the problem of offering a way of life that will be better materially and more worthwhile living than that which the people of South-East Asia would endure under a communist regime.

"This is why we stress the objectives outlined in Article 2 of the Treaty, which calls on all members by self-help and mutual aid to develop their capacity to resist armed attack and counter subversion; and Article 3 which calls for cooperation in economic measures designed to promote economic progress and social well being.

"Member countries are working in their own way to fulfil these aspirations and each has programs which enjoy the active support and participation of other member countries.

"The tasks which lie before us all are difficult ones which will require patience, unity and determination. A great burden will lie in particular on the shoulders of the Secretary-General, on whose guidance and wisdom the success of the Organization's activities will rely heavily. We have indeed been fortunate to have had in the past two Secretaries-General who have steered our work through difficult and troublous times. Nai Pote Sarasin served the Organization for many years, through its formative stages and through times when it faced its greatest challenges. Nai Pote, a distinguished administrator and statesman, will always remain an inspiration to us all in carrying forward the work of SEATO. We have also had the good fortune to have had, as our second Secretary-General, a diplomat of great experience and wisdom, Nai Konthi Suphamongkhon, whose services to the cause of peace and development will be remembered with gratitude and admiration.

"Our new Secretary-General, Lt. General Jesus Vargas, brings to his new post many years of distinguished service to his great country. We have the greatest trust and confidence in him, and are sure that he will continue the work of his illustrious predecessors and that, under his leadership and guidance, our alliance will continue to develop in strength and efficacy in the cause of peace and freedom."

Crucial Decade for SEATO

Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand

"I consider it a pleasure and a privilege to attend this meaningful ceremony.

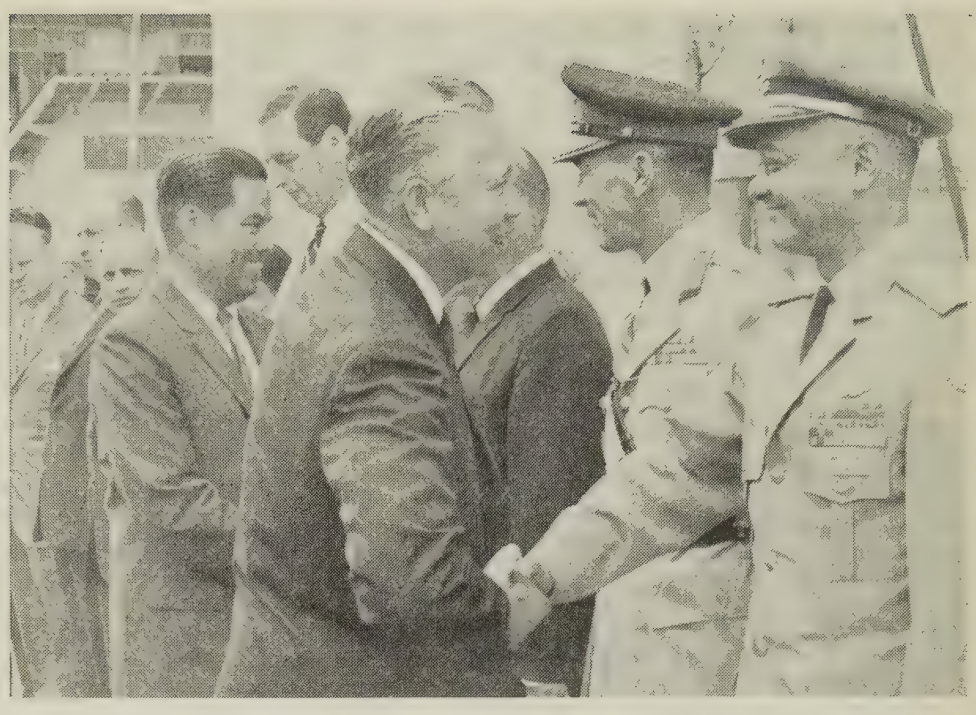
"Only recently SEATO celebrated the tenth anniversary of its founding. After an eventful decade, the Organization continues to be an important factor in safeguarding the peace and stability of the area for which it is responsible. With augmented defence capabilities, the member nations stand ready to meet any challenge of aggression, but at the same time will spare no effort in seeking to preserve their freedom and ways of life by peaceful means.

"Some efforts have already been made in the spheres of development and cooperation among member nations to enable the Organization to move ahead in economic, social and cultural fields. In this connexion, I cannot overstress the need to strengthen our economic arm which is the vanguard of collective defence against Communist subversion and infiltration.

"Today, we are here assembled to install the new Secretary-General who is also an Asian succeeding to a compatriot of mine Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, and who will no doubt influence the future course of the Organization during the second and perhaps crucial decade of its young life.

"General Vargas is stranger neither to our Organization nor to the heavy mantle of responsibility. His past association with the Organization as well as his constant devotion to its underlying purpose are well known to all. His appointment as SEATO Secretary-General is yet another recognition added to the numerous distinctions acquired in the service of his country and the free world. Upon his shoulders will rest the burden of steering the Organization forward and hopefully to attain our common aims and objectives to which my country for one remains steadfastly committed.

"It is my most happy task, therefore, to extend to the new Secretary-General whose great experience is well-known to us all a cordial welcome and to convey to him the good wishes and support of His Majesty's Government in his endeavours for the benefit of our community of nations and alliance."



General Vargas (left foreground) and the retiring Secretary-General, Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon bid farewell to SEATO Council Representatives and senior officials after the ceremony, Gen. Vargas is shaking hands with the Deputy Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Brig. Gen. Victor M. Osias.

A Living Alliance

Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, retiring Secretary-General of SEATO.

After a relatively brief period in the position of the Secretary-General, filling the unexpired term of my distinguished predecessor, it is now my turn to yield the position to General Vargas, one of the best sons of the Philippines. I do so with a mixture of regret and pleasure. Regret because I have found the work challenging and I have to leave at a time when a number of my proposals remain under consideration of Member Governments. Pleasure because I know that General Vargas with his vast experience will carry the position on with great distinction.

It is a taxing position, for SEATO is a living alliance, responsive to the needs of South-East Asia which is at present passing through a difficult period of transition and readjustment, responsive to the aspirations of the people in the area, responsive to ideas of change, while maintaining the age-old basic values by which we live. As long as it continues to be responsive, SEATO will continue to serve in the solution of the multifarious problems in the region.

Precisely because SEATO is responsive to needs, aspirations and ideas, it is a subject of controversy or differences of views and indeed it is the object of wild accusations from some quarters. This should not dismay us. Rather, it should encourage us, it should strengthen us in our determination, for it shows that we are involved in the course of events. If SEATO were considered unimportant there would be no controversy, no difference of opinion; oblivion would be our fate.

It is significant that criticism of SEATO comes also from within its own ranks. But this is directed towards fostering the alliance, towards making it more effective. This salutary self-criticism has resulted in improvements in the functioning of the organization. For instance, the unwieldy "unanimity rule" was replaced by a procedure which allows a simple majority to take action. And the Thanat-Rusk formulation, stating that the obligation incurred under the Treaty is individual as well as collective, effectively removed the spectre of SEATO paralysis in case of emergency.

The military defence of member nations has thus been made more flexible, more adapted to possible situations. We need not worry about our ability to defend ourselves promptly and surely.

During my term of office I have stressed that much more should be done in the economic and social fields. We are individually and collectively responsible for the well-being of the peoples of our nations. We are doing a great deal through programs undertaken by individual member governments, through bilateral or multilateral plans. We are doing some things through SEATO. But we are not doing enough – especially through SEATO.

It is sometimes said that it does not matter how assistance to nations comes, because the aid will prove itself of value to their economies. I submit that it does indeed matter through which agency the aid comes. SEATO is an alliance whose purpose is to defend: it was agreed in the drafting of the treaty that military defence was not enough, that economic and social development was essential. SEATO then should be identified to a greater degree in this development, so that the public will link the organization with positive, constructive actions toward the better life to which they aspire.

This is not the occasion, however, for me to go into detail in support of this view,. I have spoken before time and time again. Now that I have come to the end of my period of responsibility as an international officer, I turn the task over to you, General Vargas, leaving you all the problems that I have raised and that the members have agreed to study. Your views, your leadership will guide the organization under the direction of the Council and the Council Representatives.

I wholeheartedly congratulate you and welcome you to SEATO. I assure you of my unflinching support and best wishes.

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I should like to ask your indulgence to say just one final word. It is to the staff of the Secretariat-General, the Military Planning Office and all SEATO Projects, both international and local. We are fortunate enough to have in our organization a body of dedicated officers, men and women, some of whom I have had the pleasure of seeing often, many of whom work in the background day in and day out, and all of whom spare no effort to carry out their assigned duties with great distinction. I thank them all for the co-operation and the devotion they have given. I commend them for their high spirit as international civil servants. I have tremendously enjoyed working with them.

General Vargas, it is my pleasure to hand over to you now the affairs and the administration of the Secretariat-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

SEATO and Progress in Asia

Lt. Gen Jesus M. Vargas, Secretary-General of SEATO

It is with deep humility that I accept this new opportunity and great challenge to serve the ends of peace, freedom and prosperity in South-East Asia.

I accept it with a profound awareness of the tremendous responsibilities this high office carries with it; and of the implied mandate for unselfish service that goes with the trust and confidence reposed in my person, as my country's nominee, by the SEATO Council. I accept it with total awareness, as well, of the nature and the complexities of the problems SEATO is faced with today.

I take over from a distinguished diplomat and statesman, His Excellency Mr. Konthi Suphamongkhon, whose achievements while in office are as varied as they are well known. Together with his illustrious predecessor, His Excellency Mr. Pote Sarasin, who infused and inspired those in the establishment with his own qualities of leadership, private and public morality, driving zeal for genuine service, and his sincere respect for, and firm adherence to, the underlying principles upon which SEATO was founded, they succeeded in placing the Organization on a definite footing conducive to further effective prosecution of its mission.

Against this backdrop of the splendid achievements of my worthy predecessors, and in the face of the mounting threat to the peace of South-East Asia, I assume the high office of Secretary-General of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. It is my hope that, as I do so, I shall enjoy the same goodwill, understanding and cooperation my predecessors received from the Member Governments, from the Chief and staff of the Military Planning Office, and from those who comprise the working staff of the Secretariat-General. For my part, I wish to assure you, and through you, your respective Governments and people, that I shall always endeavour to address myself to my duties and responsibilities in a manner that shall contribute towards making SEATO an active and effective instrumentality in meeting and counteracting aggression in all its forms in the Treaty Area.

More than a personal honour and recognition, I view my election to this post by the SEATO Council as a manifest reaffirmation of the Free World peoples, faith in the capacity of Asians not only to help safeguard freedom, but to assist in advancing the frontiers of our cherished free way of life, and the cause of peace and human dignity the world over.

This capacity had been tested in the crucible of Communist inspired rebellion with which many Asian Governments were faced almost immediately after the Second World War, in the readiness of sovereign Asian nations to assist fellow Asians struggling against actual Communist insurgency, as in South Vietnam today, and in the determined espousal by leaders, living or dead, of free Asian countries, of every effort and every movement designed to enhance the cause of peace and freedom anywhere in the world.

In the interplay of the many factors involved in the global battle of ideologies, it is my firm conviction that South-East Asia and its affairs will play an ever-increasing role with the years. By recent events in this region, it has become more and more evident that any major showdown between the protagonists in the continuing ideological war is bound to occur, not in Europe or the Americas or anywhere else distant, but right here in South-East Asia.

If we accept this fact, then there is clearly a need to further strengthen SEATO. As a defence organization cannot hope to be strong militarily if it is weak economically, it is imperative to band our collective efforts towards accelerating economic growth by implementing vigorously the economic objectives of the SEATO. And since we are also engaged in the subtle struggle of winning the "hearts and minds of men" to the ways of freedom and peace before total triumph over the enemy is achieved, we have to infuse more imagination in carrying out activities in the cultural, social and educational field. Thus, further strengthened, SEATO must have its position asserted, and its presence positively felt, if peace and stability must reign throughout South-East Asia.

This need takes on added credence and urgency if we pause to consider that, in a very real sense, we of SEATO are actually at war with the Communists. We all know that the enemy has taken to subversion as the main vehicle for conquest in Asia. We also know that he is continually seeking to covet and destroy us, and the free institutions we have come to value so much. His is the unmistakable strategy of nibbling away parts of the Free World, by striving through surreptitious means to alienate and enslave the great masses of free peoples, without having to undertake a costly global armed adventure. We all know, above all, that to win, we must fight the enemy in his own game.

The members of SEATO have time and time again pledged – and this, in no uncertain terms – that they stand four-square on the proposition that the solution to Communist world expansionism is a strong and progressive Asia. They stand firm, likewise, on the persuasion that common values, threatened by world-wide aggression, require collective defence. With the SEATO allies thus thoroughly committed and thus dedicated, I can see no reason why the alliance cannot endure as a truly potent deterrent to Communist overt aggression, an effective obstacle to subversion, and an active catalyst for progress – in brief, an invincible guardian of peace, freedom and prosperity in this part of the world.

Aid to Cyclone Victims

The British Government has been joined by the British Red Cross and other voluntary organizations in offering immediate aid to victims of the recent cyclone disaster in East Pakistan. The direct contributions of the Government and the voluntary agencies total £26,500. In addition, public appeals have been launched by the British Red Cross and the World Council of Churches.

The New Zealand Government has made a grant of £10,000 towards the relief of suffering as a result of the disaster.

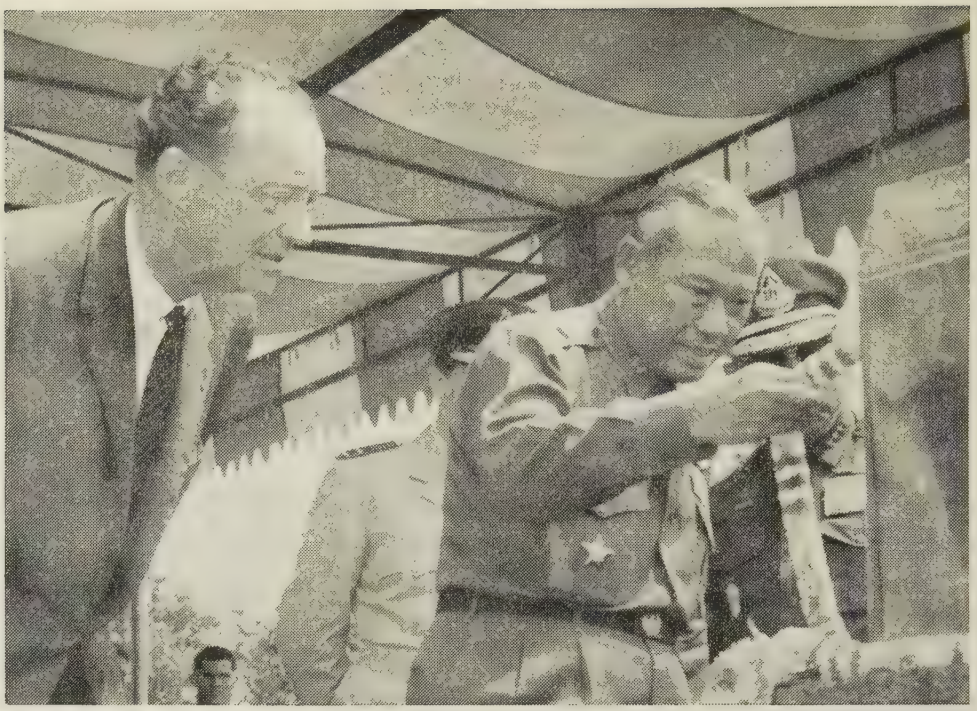
"Pakistan and New Zealand have long been closely associated in the Commonwealth and SEATO," the Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake said. "I am sure that the people of New Zealand will join with the Government in extending our deepest sympathy to Pakistan in this terrible disaster and in doing what we can to help the victims." (BIS and NZIS).

Help for VN Refugees

Australia will send about £A 100,000 worth of blankets and condensed milk to South Viet-Nam to help the 200,000 people who have been driven from their homes and villages by the Communist Viet Cong to areas near coastal cities and towns in the north and central provinces. The Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, who announced the gift, said that floods in 1964 had also contributed to the difficulties of the people.

In Wellington, the Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, announced that New Zealand would give £10,000 towards the relief of refugees in South Viet-Nam.

"I am sure that all New Zealanders will want to do everything possible to help relieve the suffering of these innocent victims of this dreadful war," he said. (AIS and NZIS).



The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, inspects the commemorative plaque he unveiled to mark the official opening of the British-built strategic airfield at Loeng Nok Tha, North-East Thailand. At left is the British Ambassador to Thailand, Sir Anthony Rumbold.

NEW STRATEGIC AIRFIELD IN THAILAND

A British-built strategic airfield in north-east Thailand was officially opened by the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, on June 17.

At the opening ceremony, the United Kingdom Ambassador, Sir Anthony Rumbold, said there was only one purpose for building the airfield and it was a most important one: it would enable the rapid deployment of Commonwealth forces if required under the SEATO Treaty.

The airfield, built under SEATO sponsorship, is located at Loeng Nok Tha, about 20 miles from Mukdaharn, near the Mekong River which forms the border between Thailand and Laos.

Field Marshal Thanom, who is also Minister of Defence, fired a coloured signal from a Verey pistol to mark the opening after unveiling commemorative plaques. A Canberra jet bomber swept down the runway as soon as the signal was fired.

Ambassadors of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, and senior service officers of Thailand and the United Kingdom were present. They included the recently-appointed Commander-in-Chief Far East, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy. More than 2,000 people from the surrounding district also saw the ceremony.

Field Marshal Thanom commended the cooperation between the Governments of Thailand and the United Kingdom. He said great effort had been put into the project to overcome many difficulties encountered in constructing the airfield. Considerable interest was shown by Thai civilian and military engineers in the new techniques of construction introduced in building the airfield in former rice paddy fields.

In his address to Field Marshal Thanom, the British Ambassador, Sir Anthony Rumbold said:

"It was fourteen months ago that you personally uprooted the first tree in order to prepare this place for the construction of an airfield. since that day hundreds of men from the British forces as well as men from the Australian and New Zealand forces have been working day and night to transform the scene. Today we celebrate the completion of their work. We also celebrate the creation of yet another landmark in the history of Anglo-Thai cooperation in every sense of the word landmark.

"Armed forces from the United Kingdom are now stationed in South-East Asia in numbers comparable to those of any other non-Asian power. They are, however, very fully occupied together with Malaysian, Australian and New Zealand troops in

the, defence of Malaysia. British military resources are in fact heavily committed a thousand miles and more to the south of where we are now standing, not to mention other parts of the world. Against this background it seems highly impossible that the British Government would have sent so many hundreds of Royal Engineers to build an airfield on this spot or for that matter that they would have spent so much money on such an airfield unless they have judged that it would serve a particularly important purpose.

SEATO Obligation

"There has been only one purpose for building an airfield here and it is indeed a most important one. It is in order that Commonwealth forces might be more rapidly and easily deployed in this area should this be required by events arising out of the application of the Manila Treaty. You, Sir, will know even better than I what this means for the Government and people of Thailand. I mention the background against which the work has been undertaken in order to underline the seriousness with which the British Government regard their obligations under SEATO. They have found resources to spare to build this airfield because it has seemed to them a necessary precaution in the light of the obligations that they have undertaken.

"One must naturally hope that the precaution will prove superfluous and that British or other Commonwealth troops will never need to be deployed in these parts except in peacetime practice.

"But one can also confidently expect that in the fullness of time the countryside around will be so opened up and developed as to make it increasingly possible to find a peaceful civilian role for this airfield. It need not be thought of as simply a military requirement never to be serviceable except for purposes of war even though the original inspiration has of course been military."

Aircraft line the apron of the new airfield at Loeng Nok Tha.

N.Z. Unit for S. Viet-Nam

Extract from a statement made to the House of Representatives in Wellington by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake, on May 27, 1965.

On May 10 I received a message from Dr Quat, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Viet-Nam. That message asked that New Zealand should send combatant troops to assist in the struggle against Communist aggression.

I sent an interim acknowledgment to the Prime Minister on May 14, and the Government has examined this whole question most anxiously and thoroughly since then. We have heard, and indeed encouraged, the expression of views from all sections of the community.

In reaching its decision on this most important question the Government has borne in mind New Zealand's consistent record as a believer in collective security and a staunch supporter of the right of small states to live free from external interference and aggression.

We strongly support the offer of the United

States President to enter into negotiations without any pre-condition looking towards a peaceful settlement of this problem.

We also support his proposal for a greatly expanded cooperative economic development program for the whole area, including North Viet-Nam, and welcome his offer of a United States contribution of one thousand million dollars as soon as the United Nations Secretary-General has initiated such a scheme.

We still hope that both offers will be accepted.

We believe, however, that until then we have a duty to play our part in the collective effort to assist the people of South Viet-Nam in their struggle to maintain their independence, for otherwise there can be no possibility of a negotiated, peaceful settlement.

Popular Support

We have fully taken into account the facts of the situation in Viet-Nam and the views expressed in New Zealand. We believe that the great majority of the people of our country will support the decision which the Government has taken.

The Government has decided that a New Zealand combatant unit should take its place alongside the forces of South Viet-Nam, the United States, Australia, and a growing number of countries pledged to assist in the defence of South Viet-Nam.

We have proposed to the Republic of Viet-Nam that we will contribute an artillery battery. This unit would be able to take its place with Australian forces, alongside whom New Zealanders have stood before in the tradition of Anzac in resisting aggression.

The despatch of a unit of this type and size would not diminish our ability to play our full part in the defence of Malaysia which remains our first priority.

We are at the same time proposing to withdraw the Army engineer detachment which we have maintained in Viet-Nam since mid-1964.

It is our earnest hope that the collective measures in which New Zealand has joined will lead to the common objective which I believe we all hold of a negotiated settlement in this instance of Communist aggression and the preservation of the rights and the freedom of the people of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

I say again that, to this end, the Government welcomes the offer of the President of the United States to enter into discussions without pre-conditions. We also welcome the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Labour Government in Great Britain and its special envoy.

I conclude by saying that the Government firmly believes that until there is some evidence of willingness to cease aggression and to negotiate, New Zealand has an obligation to assist in the collective effort to sustain the people of the Republic of Viet-Nam against that aggression.

Aust., NZ Uphold Troops Decision

Australia has told Russia that the commitment of Australian combat troops in South Viet-Nam is in no way contrary to international law. It said the right of individual or collective self-defence was an acknowledged right in international law and was recognised in the United Nations Charter.

Australia was replying to a Soviet Note of May 15 expressing support for the North Vietnamese protest against the Australian decision to send troops to South Viet-Nam.

A statement giving details of Australia's reply was issued in Canberra on June 1.

The Australian Note said the Government regretted that the Soviet charge was based on a distortion of the Viet-Nam situation. The "direct and unprovoked aggression against the Vietnamese people" to which the Soviet statement referred, in fact emanated from Hanoi through its control and direction of the Viet Cong in South Viet-Nam.

"The Australian Government considers that the influence of the Soviet Government should be directed, not towards governments such as Australia, which are assisting South Viet-Nam in its legitimate right of self-defence against aggression but towards the authorities in Hanoi and Peking who have it in their power to remove the causes which have given rise to the existing situation in Viet-Nam and elsewhere in the area.

"The Australian Government believes that in this way the Soviet Government could contribute significantly towards the strengthening of world peace, the reduction of international tensions and the development of peaceful relations between States with differing social systems."

The Note said that the Government of South Viet-Nam was threatened and found it necessary to seek assistance from other countries, including Australia.

The Australian Government, while not itself a party to the 1954 Geneva Agreements, took note of them and undertook to apply the principle of the United Nations Charter, including article 2 (4) regarding the settlement in Viet-Nam. The Australian Prime Minister had said publicly when the agreements were concluded that Australia would view aggression in violation of the Indo-China settlement as a threat to international peace and security.

"The action now taken by the Australian Government is in accordance with the attitude it has consistently adopted towards the Geneva Agreements," the Note said. "Moreover, the provision of Australian assistance to South Viet-Nam is in no way contrary to international law."

A similar note was handed to the Soviet Minister in Wellington, in reply to Soviet comment on New Zealand's decision to send an artillery battery to South Viet-Nam. In a statement issued after publication of the note, the Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake said: "If the Soviet Government's interest was – as it alleged – the 'strengthening of world peace', I urged the Soviet Minister it should follow up the opportunities it had to assist in the attainment of a peaceful settlement." (AIS and NZIS).

N.Z. Priority in U.S. Military Supplies

New Zealand and the United States have established an arrangement under which "New Zealand forces will be assured of a priority of support equal to that which the United States gives its own forces," according to an announcement by the Department of Defense. in Washington.

New Zealand's Defence Minister Mr. Dean. J. Eyre and Defense Secretary Robert McNamara concluded the arrangement on May 20 for the United States to supply spare parts for military equipment purchased by New Zealand from the United States, the announcement said.

"The arrangement establishes procedures under which New Zealand will obtain such support on a continuing basis from U.S. military supply systems," the Defense Department added. It will apply to C–130 transport aircraft recently purchased by the Royal New Zealand Air Force and to P–A 3 A patrol aircraft for anti-submarine warfare ordered by the New Zealand Government. It also will apply to any U.S. equipment purchased by the New Zealand armed forces in the future.

Whatever spare parts and replacements are needed to keep the equipment functioning will be supplied with the same speed as shipments to U.S. forces, a Pentagon spokesman said.

The New Zealand Defence Minister arrived in Washington May 19 on his way home from the SEATO Council meeting in London. (USIS).

"SEA HORSE" CONTRIBUTES TO SEATO'S READINESS

In a recent statement, Rear Admiral R.L. Fowler USN, Director of SEATO Exercise "Sea Horse" said that the Exercise has made a positive contribution to the readiness of SEATO's maritime forces. The exercise was co-sponsored by the United States and Australia, and hosted by Thailand.

"This convoy exercise, one of the biggest of its kind, provided realistic training for Australia, Britain, New Zealand, the Philippines, Thailand and the United States," he said.

"It was a difficult test, requiring the protection of a convoy on a 2,000 mile route across the South China Sea from Manila to Bangkok. The opposing forces, made available by Britain, the Philippines and the United States, showed initiative and skill in pressing home their air, surface and submarine attacks.

"Defence of the convoy was an international task, demanding the effective integration of four navies. To successfully protect a convoy in these circumstances calls for co-ordination and teamwork of a high order. 'Sea Horse' clearly demonstrated that in the past ten years, the navies of SEATO have developed the ability to work as one.

"The smooth way in which the complex underway replenishments were carried out was ample evidence of the degree of integration already achieved. Coming alongside another ship while underway at sea, and linking up fuel lines and transferring bulky stores, is no easy matter.

"However, 'Sea Horse' showed that the different Navies could perform the manoeuvres quickly and effectively. What a tremendous contribution to allied flexibility and mobility . . . different navies that can operate as one in the defence of the aims of SEATO."

New Military Advisers

ACM Sir John Grandy

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, KCB, KBE, DSO, RAF, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Far East and United Kingdom Military Adviser to SEATO on June 1, 1965.

He was born at Northwood, Middlesex in February 1913 and was educated at Northwood Preparatory School and University College School, London. He joined the Royal Air Force in September 1931. In 1934 he became Adjutant of No 54 Squadron

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy

(Bulldogs) at Hornchurch, Essex, and in May 1940 took command of No 249 Squadron (Hurricanes) which he led during the Battle of Britain, flying from North Weald. He was later on operations room duties at Fighter Command Headquarters and in February 1942 was appointed to command RAF Duxford. In 1943 he went to the Middle East, and in February 1945 was appointed to command No 341 Wing, Air Command, South-East Asia, later becoming Senior Air Staff Officer of No 232 Group.

In October 1945 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his many hazardous sorties in the Burmese theatre, the citation including the words: "His personal leadership on air-supply operations has been a very large factor in the successful record achieved by the squadrons of his Wing". He was also twice mentioned in despatches during the war.

After taking the Army Staff College course at Camberley he became a Deputy Director of Training at the Air Ministry in December 1946, Air Attache in Brussels in January 1950, and at the end of the year commanded the Yorkshire Sector of Fighter Command. He was appointed Air Commodore, Operations, at Fighter Command in May 1952, and in December 1954 went to command the Central Fighter Establishment. He took the 1957 course at the Imperial Defence College and then went to Christmas Island to command the "Grapple" task force there, set up to carry out Britain's nuclear tests. He became Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations) in November 1958.

In January 1961 he was appointed Commander in Chief, RAF Germany and Commander of the 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force. In September 1963 he was appointed Air Officer Commanding in Chief, Royal Air Force Bomber Command.

Vice Admiral A.R. Khan

Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan H. Pk, HQA, has been appointed Pakistan Military Adviser to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

He is Chief of Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Navy.

Admiral Khan succeeds Air Marshal M. Asghar Khan, H. Pk, HQA, who has been a SEATO Military Adviser since 1959.

Born on March 20, 1920, in a Punjab village called Kala Afghanan in Gurdaspur District about 1,000 miles from the sea, Admiral Khan comes from a Pathan agriculturalist family.

He received his early education in the local village middle school and later at the Baring High School at Batala. On graduation from the High School, he studied at Government College, Lahore, Soon after, his inner urge for seafaring life made him leave the college and join the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship 'DUFFERIN' at Bombay where he spent three years as a cadet (1936 – 1938). He then joined the Royal Indian Navy in 1938 and received his early naval training in the U.K. with the Royal Navy as a cadet in HMS 'FROBISHER' and HMS 'ROYAL SOVEREIGN'. He was comissioned sub lieutenant in October 1940.

During the early part of the Second World War, he served on board R.N. ships and saw active service in the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and North Sea. During the latter part of the war, he served in

Indian Navy ships operating in the Indian Ocean and on the Burma coast.

On Independence in 1947, he took command of PNS 'BALUCHISTAN' and helped to tow Pakistan's share of the Indian Navy ships to Karachi. After commanding the frigate PNS 'SHAMSHER' and the destroyer PNS 'TARIQ', he took command of destroyer PNS 'TIPPU SULTAN' in addition to being the Captain 'D' of the first P.N. Destroyer Squadron. After about two years on important shore appointments, he returned to a sea appointment to command all the P.N. ships at sea.

Admiral Khan is a specialist in gunnery from the British Gunnery School, H.M.S. 'EXCELLENT', and a graduate of the Command and Staff College, Quetta, and the Joint Services Staff College, Latimer, U.K. He has held most of the important assign-

Vice Admiral A.R. Khan

ments in the P.N., both ashore and afloat. He took over command of the Pakistan Navy as Rear Admiral on March 1, 1959 and was promoted Vice-Admiral on December 26, 1961. Since taking over as the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Navy, he has conducted six large scale annual maritime exercises of CENTO countries.

He was awarded SITARA-I-QUAID I-AZAM in 1958 and HILAL-I-QUAID-I-AZAM in 1961. He is also a holder of the U.S. award of LEGION OF MERIT. In addition, he has been awarded Pakistan, Republic, Defence, War and Coronation Medals and the 1939-45, Africa, Burma and Atlantic Stars. He was awarded the ORDER OF HUMAYUNE CLASS I by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran in January 1962. In 1964, Admiral Khan was awarded HILAL-I-PAKISTAN.

Lt. Gen. L.W. Thornton

The New Zealand Government has announced the promotion of its newly-appointed Military Adviser to the South-East Asia Treaty Organization.

From the date of his appointment on July 1, Lieutenant-General L. W. Thornton CB, CBE has assumed his present rank.

General Thornton has had a long association with SEATO. In 1958 he was appointed Chief of the Military Planning Office at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok.

Following this he became Chief of the New Zealand Army General Staff in 1960 until his present appointment.

APPOINTMENTS AT SEATO HQ

SEATO Military Planning Office has had a change-over in two national appointments.

They are the Pakistan and the Philippines Military Advisers' Representatives, Group Captain Kamal Ahmad of the Pakistan Air Force, who has replaced Colonel Bashir Ahmad, and Captain Remo Lavadia of the Philippines Navy who has taken over from Colonel F.S. Castillo.

Group Captain Ahmad has served in the Pakistan Air Force on various command and staff appointments, his most recent being that of Operations Officer on a Transport Base.

He is a graduate of RAF Staff College, Andover, and has served as a member of the directing staff at Pakistan Air Force Staff College. He holds an MA degree in mathematics.

Captain Lavadia's appointment is his second term at SEATO Headquarters. He was a military planner from 1958 to 1960 before returning to the Philippines where he was recently in the office of the Military Adviser to the President.

He has had 24 years' service with the Philippines Navy. His civil qualifications include a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering obtained at the University of the Philippines.

Honoured

Admiral Sir Varyl Begg, until recently Commander-in-Chief British Forces in the Far East and SEATO Military Adviser for the United Kingdom, became a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (G.C.B.) in the Queen's 1965 Birthday Honours. Admiral Sir Varyl Begg will become Commander-in-Chief Portsmouth in August. (Reuter).

EYE. SURGERY TEAM FOR MALAYSIA, THAILAND

An ophthalmic team of the Royal New Zealand Air Force is to visit Malaysia and Thailand for six weeks in July and August. The team is led by Dr. Randal Elliott, a Wellington ophthalmic surgeon who is a wing commander in the RNZAF Reserve. He is accompanied by an anaesthetist, Dr. D.G.R. Wright, and two RNZAF medical orderlies. The expenses of the team are shared by the RNZAF and by the Department of External Affairs, under the Colombo Plan. The team is being placed at the disposal of the Malaysian and Thai medical authorities to perform eye operations, including corneal grafting, and to give lectures and demonstrations in the latest surgical and anaesthetic techniques. It is to work in peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak, and in Bangkok. The team is completely self-contained so far as surgical instruments, anaesthetic apparatus and medicines are concerned but is to make use of local equipment where necessary.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, said: "It is estimated that to every 100,000 people in the rural areas of South-East Asia, there are between 300 and 400 totally blind people of whom about half could have their sight restored by surgery. I am confident that the team will make a valuable contribution in supplementing the work of the local medical authorities in alleviating suffering caused by eye diseases."

Defence Briefs

The Australian Army has adopted a new medium anti-tank weapon, the Swedish 84mm. Carl-Gustaf M2. The recoilless weapon, which is being used by the Swedish, British and Canadian armies, is capable, within the limits of its range, of defeating any known tank, and is also suitable for various attack purposes. (AIS)

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The United States Navy will buy six more Australian Jindivik pilotless aircraft for $730,000. Fourteen Jindiviks and support equipment worth $2,250,000 were bought by the U.S. Navy in 1964. (AIS)

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A large Australian mission led by Air Commodore B.E.A. Eaton and including pilots and engineers of the Royal Australian Air Force recently visited the Potez aircraft factory at Toulouse, France. The mission made a thorough study of the performance of the Magister two-seater training and tactical support aircraft, and the turbo-prop Potez 84 and 94. (NBF)

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President Ayub Khan, of Pakistan, said on May 26 at Rawalpindi, that "Pakistan will soon become self-dependent for its defence needs to free us from foreign military help". Addressing workers at an ordnance factory, President Ayub said "it is essential that Pakistan become self-reliant for all its defence needs and equipment." (AP).

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The British Government is planning to equip ships of the Royal Navy with the Australian-developed "Ikara" anti-submarine weapon system, the Australian Minister of Supply, Mr. Allen Fairhall, announced in Canberra. (AIS).

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The Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has thanked the Philippines for sending non-combat troops to join the struggle against the Viet Cong. A second group of Filipino medical and civic action staff is now at work in Viet-Nam. It includes six Army nurses, 14 civic action officers, and three medical teams, each with five members.

* * *

The 17th Royal Thai Company arrived at Seoul, Korea, on June 12 for one year's service with the U.N. Command in Korea. The 120 troops were welcomed by high ranking officers and the Thai Ambassador to Korea, Mr. Yuad Loesrit, who told them: "Never before have we had a more critical need for firm solidarity and close coordination among the free nations in Asia than now when the Communist threats in South-East Asian territories, particularly in Viet-Nam are ever-increasing." (AP).

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A new Australian command is to be set up in Saigon to control all Australian forces serving in South Viet-Nam. Colonel O.A. Jackson will be Commander of the Australian Army Force. (Reuter).

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Units of the air forces of Australia, New Zealand and the United States will combine in a tactical air exercise to be held in eastern Australia from October 4 to 17. The first of a series of joint annual air exercises, "Pacific Concord" will feature paratroop drops, transport drops of heavy equipment, and "in-flight" refuelling. (AIS).

Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Thailand's SEATO Military Adviser and Deputy Minister of Defence visited New Zealand from May 25 to 28 for official discussions. He is shown here in Wellington with the New Zealand Chiefs of Staff. Left to right: Mr. J.K. Hunn, Permanent Head, Ministry of Defence, Rear Admiral Sir Peter Phipps Chief of Defence Staff, Rear Admiral R.E. Washbourn, Chief of Naval Staff, Air Vice Marshal I.G. Morrison, Chief of Air Staff, Major General W.S. McKinnon, Chief of the General Staff.

ACM Dawee's Tour

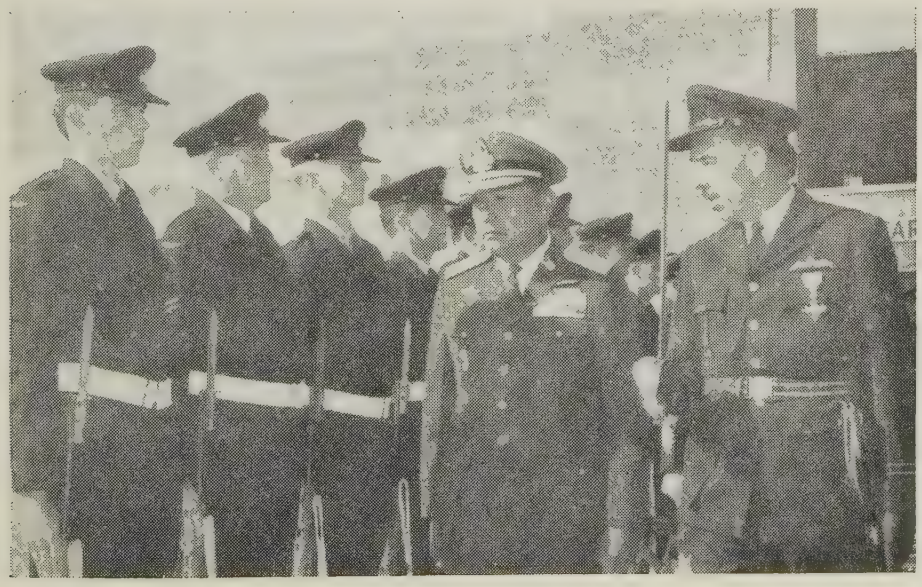
Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Deputy Minister of Defence, and SEATO Military Adviser for Thailand visited three SEATO nations in the course of his return journey to Bangkok from the Military Advisers' 22nd conference in London.

In Washington on May 18, Air Chief Marshal Dawee has discussions with the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Robert McNamara, the Secretary of the Air Force Mr. Eugene M. Zuckert, and Dr. Harold Brown, Director of Defence Research and Engineering.

Visiting New Zealand from May 24 to 28, he held talks with the Chiefs of Staff in Wellington. In Canberra, Australia, Air Chief Marshal Dawee called on the Minister of Defence, Senator Shane Paltridge, the Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, addressed Government members of the Defence Committee and had discussions with the Chiefs of Staff.

His visit to Australia, from May 28 to June 2, also included a tour of important industrial plants in Melbourne.

Australia's northern defences are to be strengthened with Blocdhound surface-to-air guided missiles at Darwin, capital of the Northern Territory, the Minister of Defence, Senator Shane Paltridge announced on June 11. Senator Paltridge said four missile launchers would be installed. The introduction of missiles into the air defence system will increase the value of training exercises, and contribute to defence preparedness. (AP).



Air Chief Marshal Dawee inspects an honour guard of the Royal Australian Air Force on his arrival at Canberra.

PAKISTAN'S THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Foreword by the President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, to the Outline of the Third Five-Year Plan (1965-70) (reprinted from "Pakistan Quarterly")

I look back upon the economic progress in the last five years with great happiness and deep humility. We made our Second Five-Year Plan in the shadow of the past. Then our problems were grave and they appeared intransigent. Our resources were small and our needs enormous. The financial and eeonomic system was precariously poised and endangered by policies of drift. Today we look back on the progress made in the years of the Second Plan and give heart-felt thanks for what has been achieved and say ardent prayers for the years ahead when the Third Plan will be in operation and the country will be advancing into future with fresh hopes and aspirations.

A National Plan of development embodies the economic and social philosophy of a country. The successive Five-Year Plans indicate the sense of direction and national purpose that is inherent in economic planning. A Five-Year Plan must, therefore, be viewed not only as a collection of complex facts and figures and lists of schemes but as a projection of a nation's effort to reach goals of human happiness.

There are various ways of assessing national progress. The usual measure is the increase in national income or income per head. By this measure, Pakistan has already increased its national income by about 60 per cent and will achieve a further increase of 200 per cent in the next 20 years. The advance is in geometrical progression. But figures are meaningless unless they are related to the welfare of the common man. The real index of economic development is not cold statistics, but the visible effects on the pattern of the daily life of the people. And it is here that we have to go far beyond the usual economic measurements and consider the cultural, social and religious enrichment of life, besides the material progress. And it is for this reason that economic planning has to be conceived as a part, and only as a part, of the broader social and economic frame-work which is rooted in our cultural and religious traditions.

A Vast Challenge

To provide a decent life to nearly 110 million people, which number will increase by another 80 million over the next 20 years, is a vast challenge. We have accepted this challenge as a nation. We are also conscious that the path chosen by us for economic development should be guided by our own political ideals, our long-term social objectives and our proud cultural heritage. We must evolve a synthesis between economic growth and moral and spiritual values. Of course, the need of the hour is to move speedily towards a progressive, technological, industrialised society. Basic to such a society is the spirit of inquiry and criticism and it is inevitable that many traditional institutions should change in the process if they stand in the way of rapid progress. But there are parts of our heritage so valuable that they must be preserved. There is, for instance, the family life as it is organized at present with its close ties, its traditional simplicity, its warmth and depth. It will be a poor bargain if this were replaced by an impersonal urbanised society, however developed it may be materially. The emancipation of a great number of people from dire poverty in the next few decades will certainly give them greater control over their environment but it will not necessarily make them happier unless the moral, cultural and spiritual values of life are also preserved.

We, as a nation, are committed to planned development. For us, Five-Year Plans represent a concrete program of action. We gave unstinted political support of the Second Five-Year Plan and its success owes itself largely to the economic discipline that the country was willing to accept. We are equally determined to make the Third Plan our platform for action in the economic field.

Pragmatic Approach

Our approach to economic planning has been pragmatic all along. It has been the constant endeavour of the government to mobilise the creative energies of the nation and to give all possible incentives for the stimulation of private initiative. The government has limited its own role to providing a suitable framework for the private sector and to the creation of those facilities which the private sector had neither the ability nor the willingness to develop. There have been no grand experiments in nationalisation, no fancy slogans about socialism, no undue intervention in the private sector. In fact, the government has gradually removed

most of the administrative and bureaucratic controls which hampered progress of the private sector.

The result of this approach has been the rapid growth of private enterprise in Pakistan. This has certainly yielded high rates of growth especially in recent years, but it has also led to some problems. Capitalism all over the world has already undergone a profound transformation and its character today in the Western countries is very different from the capitalism of the 18th and 19th centuries which was characterised by excessive profits, exploitation of labour and disregard of the larger welfare of society. We have to ensure that in Pakistan too, private enterprise moves towards that stage of enlightenment where making of high profits and their reinvestment ceases to be the sole or even the major criterion of success and the private sector is motivated by the larger interests of society. It will be our firm policy, therefore, to prevent excessive concentration of income and wealth in the hands of a few, to distribute economic opportunities widely and so to regulate private enterprise that society as a whole benefits by it. It is our intention to humanize all such vested interests as stand in the way of a progressive, dynamic society. The feudalistic structure in the rural areas has already been humanized through land reforms. We are determined to see that such a feudalistic pattern does not emerge elsewhere, whether in the industrial field or in the social sphere. The emerging industrial class must turn its undoubted energies to efficient economic management of the country and refrain from conspicuous consumption and ostentatious living and from developing any partisan political interests so that the need for corrective action does not arise.

Islamic Socialism

The ultimate aim of all our efforts in economic and social spheres can only be to move speedity towards the attainment of Islamic Socialism in Pakistan. The term Islamic Socialism is almost interchangeable with 'welfare state'. In addition to the familiar welfare goals, Islamic Socialism implies that the cultural and religious heritage of the country should be preserved and not allowed to be destroyed by the ruthless pursuit of economic development. It is, therefore, a concept much broader than the 'welfare state' and embraces all phases of an individual's life.

What is basic to the establishment of Islamic Socialism is the creation of equal opportunities for all rather than equal distribution of wealth. In fact, perfect equality of incomes has never been achieved, not even in the Communist countries, because differences in aptitudes and talents make for differences in incomes even when individuals start off with equal opportunities. And this is as it should be. The important thing is that every individual

The Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas, meets Pakistani and Thai graduates who have been awarded SEATO scholarships for further studies in the Philippines. They are, from right, Mr. Chandra S. Saha, of Dacca, Mr. Abdul M. Chaudhary, of Lahore, Mr. Prasit Amketesakul, of Ubol, Mr. Lert Chantanaparp, of Kasetsart University, Mr. Md. Motlubar Rahman, of Dacca, and Mr. M.E.H. Tusneem, of the West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur. On left of group is Dr. A.S. Rodriguez, SEATO Cultural Officer, and behind Gen, Vargas, the Deputy Secretary-General Mr. D.A. Wraight.

PROPOSED SECTORAL ALLOCATIONS IN THE THIRD PLAN
(Million rupees)

Field of Development.	Government Sector	Private Sector	Total	Second Plan Estimated Actual	Percentage Increase of(4) over (5)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Agriculture	4,340	2,000	6,340	2,940	116
2. Water and power	8,630	300	8,930	4,640	93
3. Industry...	4,750	8,300	13,050	5,800	125
4. Fuels and minerals	900	750	1,650	860	92
5. Transport and communication ...	5,870	3,100	8,970	4,440	102
6. Physical planning and housing ...	2,740	3,150	5,890	3,850	53
7. Education	2,740	300	3,040	1,080	181
8. Health	1,180	40	1,220	510	133
9. Manpower 10. Social welfare	350	60	410	80	412
11. Works program	2,500	. .	2,500	800	213
Total	34,000	18,000	52,000	25,000	108

must be given the fullest opportunity to develop his natural talents and that he should not be inhibited by an oppressive economic and social frame-work

There are three corner-stones of this policy of ensuring equal opportunities to which we are committed. Firstly, it is the intention of the government to provide universal free primary education to all. Secondly, it is our aim to ensure a system of merit scholarships at the secondary education levels. Thirdly, we intend to provide competitive entry to jobs at all levels. These objectives are already embodied in the Constitution. Their achievement will automatically ensure that a child gets the maximum possible opportunity for advancement irrespective of his economic or social class.

Welfare Facilities

Of course, our objectives go far beyond providing equal opportunities in the field of education and jobs. The government is also committed to providing all the welfare facilities which are by now a common feature in the Western world. Our resources will not permit us to provide the kind of health services and social security benefits which are prevalent in U.K. and Sweden today but we certainly intend to cover a large part of the population with social security legislation over the period of the Perspective Plan (1965-85). Thus, the coverage of health services will be increased about ten times and every family provided with a decent house to live in by constructing about 16 million new housing units in the next 20 years.

The government is also determined that a certain minimum income should be assured to every citizen. At present, about 40 per cent of the total households in East Pakistan and about 24 per cent in West Pakistan obtain a monthly income of less than Rs. 100. Such a maldistribution of income is totally unacceptable. We are determined to ensure that no household should have a monthly income of less than Rs. 100 by 1985. This will at least provide the minimum facilities of life and protect a large segment of the population against the constant fear of privation and hunger.

National Integration

One of the fundamental objectives of our policy is to bring about a better cohesion between East and West Pakistan in all fields – economic, political and social. We are firmly committed to eliminate disparities in per capita income in the shortest possible time and this has been made a specific objective of the

Perspective Plan. But the progress of national integration has to extend far beyone the economic field and must embrace all the phases of an individual's life. At the same time, we should also take advantage of the possibilities of regional cooperation on a broader scale, particularly with the neighbouring Islamic countries. The recent moves towards regional economic co-operation between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey should be looked in the context of this long-term goal of extending our regional ties as broadly as possible.

This is only an Outline of the Third Plan. This is not the final Plan. It is being released to elicit public opinion. Economic planning is an exercise in which not only the technicians but the whole nation participates. We are already bringing about a democratisation of the planning and implementation process through the recent decentralisation of development functions of the government. This is creating an unprecedented enthusiasm for planned economic development. Particularly, the Rural Works Programme, which has carried development to the very heart of the countryside, has caught the imagination of the people. We are convinced that it is only through a mobilisation of the creative energies of the entire nation that economic planning can really succeed.

World's Longest Microwave Link

ANKARA, June 9 – An old dream is about to come true, with one of the longest and greatest telecommunication networks in the world being taken over for operation by Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. The CENTO telecommunication project – 88 microwave stations linking Ankara, Tehran and Karachi and 20 other cities of the CENTO countries – has now undergone six months' end-to-end and other tests.

Over the long test period, the system has shown an end-to-end operating reliability of over 99.0 per cent, and a radio frequency reliability of about 99.9 per cent, in spite of the problem of simultaneous crossing of both the snowy mountains of eastern Turkey and the desert areas of Baluchistan. The system was engineered by Television Associates of Indiana and the construction by Radio Corporation of America (RCA). Under CENTO aegis, the three regional countries put local currency totalling the equivalent of about $US10 million into the project, for civil works, buildings, access roads and so forth. For their part, the United States made a grant of $US20 million for the survey, engineering and highly advanced electronic equipment installed. (CENTO)

MEKONG BASIN AID

Washington June 1 – President Johnson, in a message to the United States Congress today spelled out why he is asking the Congress to authorize and appropriate an additional $89 million for expanded programs of economic and social development in South-East Asia.

The effort to help the people of this area "cannot wait until peace has been finally secured," the President said. "We must move ahead now." He then explained how extra funds would be used to achieve these goals.

Following are excerpts from the President's message to the Congress:

The American people want their government to be not only strong but compassionate. They know that a society is secure only where social justice is secure for all its citizens. When there is turmoil anywhere in our own country, our instinct is to inquire if there is injustice. That instinct is sound. And these principles of compassion and justice do not stop at the water's edge. We do not have one policy for our own people and another for our friends abroad.

A vast revolution is sweeping the southern half of this globe. We do not intend that the communists shall become the beneficiaries of this revolt against injustice and privation. We intend to lead vigorously in that struggle. We will continue to back that intention with practical and concrete help.

In South-East Asia today, we are offering our hand and our abundance to those who seek to build a brighter future. The effort to create more progressive societies cannot wait for an ideal moment. It cannot wait until peace has been finally secured. We must move ahead now.

I know of no more urgent task ahead. It requires more of us, more to the people of South Viet-Nam, Thailand and Laos.

I propose we start now to make available our share of the money needed to harness the resources of the entire South-East Asia region for the benefit of all its people. This must be an international venture. That is why I have asked Mr. Eugene Black to consult with the United Nations Secretary-General and the leaders of the poor and advanced nations. Our role will be vital, but we hope that all other industrialized nations, including the Soviet Union, will participate.

Many Purposes

To support our own effort, I sak the Congress to authorize and appropriate for FY 1966 an additional $89 million for the Agency for International Development for expanded programs of economic and social development in South-East Asia.

This money will serve many purposes:

1. Approximately $19 million will provide the first instalment of our contribution to the accelerated development of the Mekong River basin. This is an important part of the general program of regional development which I outlined at Johns Hopkins University on April 7. This money will enable us to meet a request for half the cost of building the Nam Ngum Dam, which the International Mekong Committee has marked "top priority" if the Mekong river is to be put to work for the people of the region. This will be the first Mekong power project to serve two countries, promising power to small industry and lights for thousands of homes in north-east Thailand and Laos. The funds will provide also for:

– Power lines across the Mekong linking Laos and Thailand;

On a visit to Bangkok, Dr. Abram S. Benenson (right), Director of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan, briefs the Secretary-General, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas (centre) and the Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. D.A. Wraight, on the laboratory's work.

– Extensive studies of further hydro-electric, irrigation and flood control projects on the Mekong main stream and its tributaries;

– Expansion of distribution lines in Laos.

2. Five million dollars will be used to support electrification cooperatives near three provincial towns – Long Xuyen, Dalat and Nha Thang – in South Viet-Nam. Co-ops, which have been so important to the lives of our rural people, will bring the benefits of low priced electricity to more than 200,000 Vietnamese. We hope this pattern can be duplicated in towns and villages throughout the region. I will ask that we provide further support if the pattern meets the success we believe possible.

3. Seven million dollars will help provide improved medical and surgical services, especially in the more remote areas of Viet-Nam, Laos and Thailand. South Viet-Nam is tragically short of doctors; some 200 civilian physicians must care for a population of 15,000,000. In Laos the system of aid-supported village clinics and rural hospitals now reaches more than a million people. But that is not enough. We propose to extend the program in Laos, assist the Thailand government to expand its public health services to thousands of rural villages, and to organize additional medical and surgical teams for sick and injured civilians in South Viet-Nam.

Village Projects

4. Approximately $6 million will be used to train people for the construction of roads, dams and other small-scale village projects in Thailand and Laos. In many parts of Asia the chance of the villager for markets, education and access to public services depends on his getting a road. A nearby water well dramatically lightens the burdens of the farmer's wife. With these tools and skills local people can build their own schools and clinics – blessings only dreamed of before.

5. Approximately $45 million will be used to finance increasing imports of iron and steel, cement, chemicals and pesticides, drugs, trucks and other essential goods necessary for a growing civilian economy. This money will allow factories not only to continue but, through investment, to expand production of both capital and consumer goods. It will provide materials for urgently needed low-cost housing. And it will maintain production incentives and avoid inflation. It is not easy for a small country, with a low income, to fight a war on its own soil and at the same time persist in the business of nation-building. The additional import support which I propose will help Viet-Nam to persevere in this difficult task.

6. An additional $7 million will supplement the present program of agricultural development and support additional government services in all three countries, and will help in the planning of further industrial expansion in the secure areas of Viet-Nam.

Much of the additional assistance I request is for Viet-Nam. This is not a poor and unfavoured land. There is water and rich soil and ample natural resources. The people are patient, hard-working, the custodians of a proud and ancient civilization. They have been oppressed not by nature but by man. The failures of man can be redeemed. That is the purpose of the aid for which I now ask additional authorization.

We are defending the right of the people of South Viet-Nam to decide their own destiny. Where this right is attacked by force, we have no alternative but to reply with strength. But military action is not a final solution in this area; it is only a partial means to a much larger goal. Freedom and progress will be possible in Viet-Nam only as the people are assured that history is on their side – that it will give them a chance to make a living in peace, to educate their children, to escape the ravages of disease and, above all, to be free of the oppressors who for so long have fed on their labours.

Our effort on behalf of the people of South-East Asia should unite, not divide, the people of that region. Our policy is not to spread conflict but to heal conflict. (USIS).

Highway Loan for Thailand

WASHINGTON May 25 – The Agency for International Development today authorized a $US 20.6 million development loan to Thailand for construction of a highway in the north-central region.

Matched by the Royal Thai Government with baht equivalent to $US 16.9 million, the U.S. loan will build a 175-mile two-lane, hard-surfaced road linking the Friendship Highway at Saraburi with the East-West Highway at Lamsak. Both of these highways were constructed with U.S. financing.

The new highway will run through three provinces which have a population of about one million. The U.S. so far has assisted Thailand in construction of some 600 miles of all-weather roads, including the 90-mile Friendship Highway which made possible faster,

cheaper shipment of produce from north-east Thailand to the markets of Bangkok.

The new loan will carry interest of three and a half per cent, repayable over 25 years, including a five-year grace in principal repayments. All equipment, materials, and services paid for out of loan funds will be procured from the U.S. American firms will be selected for engineering design and construction. Construction is scheduled to begin by November 1966 and to be completed by August 31, 1968. (USIS).

Pakistan 'Reducing Aid Dependence'

RAWALPINDI, June 15 – The Minister of Finance, Mr. Mohammad Shoaib, says Pakistan welcomes foreign assistance "from any source, provided it is offered without strings."

In his budget speech in the National Assembly on June 14, Mr. Shoaib said that besides foreign help the government was now trying to finance a larger proportion of development from its own resources.

During Pakistan's $US 11 billion third five-year plan starting July 1, dependence on foreign assistance will be reduced from 34 per cent in 1965 to 27 per cent in 1970, he said.

Pakistan has received $US 5 billion in economic and military aid from the United States since 1954.

Its present development plans are financed by the United States and other Western nations. The Communist bloc has offered $US 151 million in loans since the country was created in 1947.

The budget proposes a total expenditure of $US 628 million during the 1965-66 fiscal year.

Defence spending will be 46 per cent of the total. (AP).

British Export Rise

British exports to Australia showed a sharp increase in the first quarter of 1965. The figure was £71,600,000, against £66,400,000 for the final quarter of 1964 – an increase of almost 8 per cent, and about 11 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1964.

Exports to New Zealand in the first quarter of 1965 totalled £27,800,000, a reduction of 5 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1964. (BIS).

Dr. D. Lewis Wrenshall and Mr. Milan N. Pajevic, of the Technological Research Institute, Applied Scientific Research Corporation of Thailand (left and centre) shown in the soil testing laboratory of the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, with Professor A.R. Cusens, the school's Director of Research. After his visit, Dr. Wrenshall said the school would be an important source of supply in meeting Thailand's need for highly-trained engineers.

Rice Research Grant

The Ford Foundation has made an additional grant of 4.9 million dollars to the International Rice Research Institute in the Philippines. The new grant will be used to carry forward its research program in the next seven years, to expand its staff of agricultural scientists, and to strengthen publication of research studies.

The Institute was set up in Los Banos in 1960 with the joint support of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in cooperation with the Republic of the Philippines. It has played a major role in accelerating agricultural development and increasing rice yields in the Philippines (AP).

More Australian FAO Aid

The Australian freedom-from-hunger campaign has adopted eight more agricultural projects in five Asian nations, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reports.

The new projects, to cost $US 3.36 million, are in addition to other projects costing $US 3.2 million already taken on by the Australian Committee of FAO's freedom-from-hunger drive.

The eight new projects are:

Malaysia: training experts to teach housewives and local school teachers better nutrition, food preservation and handling, plus furnishing of a veterinary launch equipped with drugs to control animal diseases in remote coastal villages unreachable by land.

India: a centre to train students from Asian countries in the control of rinderpest, which devastates the buffalo, Asia's most important milk and draught animal. A second project will train personnel in handling, preserving and managing food on a large scale. A third will help establish a poultry and market gardening demonstration and training farm in the Andhra Pradesh area, where about 200 young farmers will be trained each year.

Philippines: fresh-water and brackish-water fish nurseries and oyster farms, to be established under a five-year program.

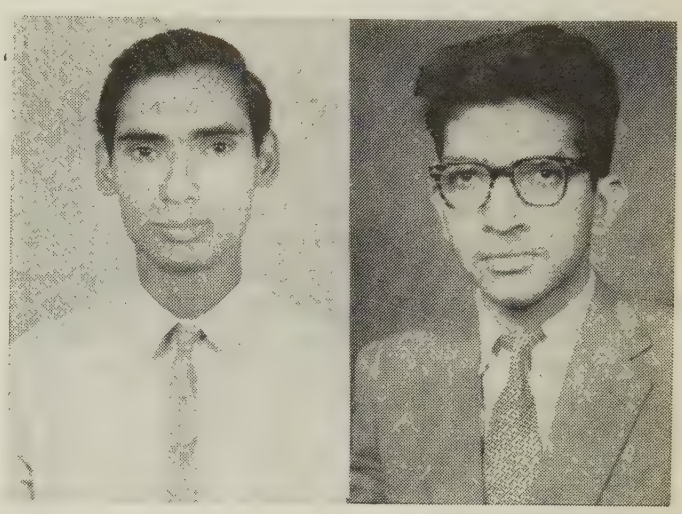
Iraq: better wheat and barley seed supplies for farmers, thus raising yields, reducing acreage, and leaving more land for other crops.

Ceylon: equipment for a veterinary laboratory for freeze-drying vaccine against Newcastle diseases of poultry. (AP)

Steel Mills for the Philippines

Two integrated steel mills will soon be set up in the Philippines to supply local basic industries with much-needed steel products. They are the Iligan Integrated Steel Mills, expected to be fully completed by 1968 in Mindanao, and the Santa Ines Integrated Steel Mills which will be set up in Central Luzon. The mills are expected to set the pace for the country's industrialisation and to save vitally needed foreign exchange. In 1963 alone total imports of both finished and semifinished steel products cost the country about $US 96 million. (Reuter).

Winners of the annual SEATO essay contest in Pakistan, Mr. Masud Ajmal, of Lahore (right) and Mr. Mahbubuddin Ahmad, of the University of Dacca. The subject: SEATO's contribution to peace and stability 1954-64.



French Trade Balance

In 1964 France exported merchandise worth 44.4 billion francs to foreign countries and the franc zone and imported merchandise worth 49.7 billion francs.

One of the objectives of the present trade promotion campaign is not only to broaden the geographical distribution of French trade but also to develop exports of manufactured products which have a high percentage of national workmanship. (NBF).

Thai-U.S.Trade Prospects Bright

A U.S. trade mission has reported that Thailand, with growing reserves of foreign exchange and a program to modernize agriculture under way, is a strong market for American goods and investment – and will be better yet.

The trade mission of seven U.S. business executives reported to the Department of Commerce following its mission to Bangkok and other Thai cities.

Farm equipment suppliers in the United States will find "promising opportunities" in the country because of Thailand's agriculture program, said the mission, which was sponsored by the department's Bureau of International Commerce.

The report notes that tow-way trade between

Thailand and the United States exceeds one billion dollars annually and is continuing to rise. It also sets forth that "as the world's leading rice exporter, Thailand has accumulated gold and foreign exchange reserves of 600 million dollars, enough to cover a full year's imports.". (AP).

New Zealand Jet Boats For Mekong

The New Zealand Government has given four jet boats to the Mekong Committee to be used for the program of improvement of navigation on the Mekong river.

These boats have been given by New Zealand under its Colombo Plan assistance program. The advantage of jet boats is the absence of propellers, and the very shallow draft. This makes them particularly suitable for sounding operations in shallow waters and rocky or turbulent stretches of the river in or near rapids. (UNIS).

Productivity Rises

Australia's gross national product rose by 10 per cent in the 1964-65 year. In the first three months of 1965 the gross national product was £2,300,000,000, an increase of 10 per cent over figures for the same period in 1964.

Wages, salaries and supplements were 12 per cent higher reflecting increased employment, and higher average earnings. The gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by about 5 per cent. The income of farm unincorporated enterprises was £A194,000,000, about the same level as in the March quarter 1964. The income of public trading enterprises was £48,000,000 – 17 per cent higher.

In the first three months of 1965, gross national expenditure (as measured by gross national product plus imports less exports) was £2,350,000,000, 15 per cent higher than in the March quarter, 1964. (AIS).

A study of the iodine content of various materials and their relationship to the incidence of goitre, highly prevalent in some northern areas of Thailand, has been completed by Dr. Romsai Suwanik, Professor of Radiology at Siriraj Hospital and Medical School, Bangkok, under a SEATO research fellowship. Dr. Romsai is shown (centre) explaining the apparatus used in his research to Dr. A.S. Rodriguez, SEATO Cultural Officer. With them is Dr. Rudee Pleehachinda, Dr. Romsai's assistant.

Economic Experts Stress Need for Development

A SEATO group of economic experts, in a wide-ranging survey, has recommended a number of specific measures for improvement of economic relations among SEATO member nations. The ad hoc group, composed of 20 experts and advisers from all eight member countries, has submitted its report to the SEATO Secretary-General.

The report including the recommendations will be considered by the Council Representatives for implementation. Topics include trade, agriculture, industry, communications and other economic activities.

Trade

In the field of trade, the group recommended that the Asian member nations examine the possibilities of preferential tariff treatment and of removing quantitative restrictions on each other's products. In the light of the proposed examination, the Asian member nations should draw up a list of selected products for "free trade" among themselves, the group stated. They should also examine the possibility of a payment arrangement.

"The development of trade between SEATO countries has great significance for the future expansion of their economic relations, particularly for the Asian members in the context of their development needs," the group declared.

The incomplete knowledge of respective markets constitutes a serious obstacle to the expansion of trade, it was pointed out. "This arises from a number of causes including the inadequacy of market surveys, which leads to a failure to disseminate market intelligence and an insufficient awareness of export opportunities on the part of the business community", the group noted. "This is particularly true of the Asian member countries."

To overcome this shortcoming, the group recommended that the advanced member countries of SEATO provide their Asian partners with technical and financial assistance for conducting such surveys, as well as in the field of sales promotion and market organization technique since trained personnel are in short supply in Asia.

Personal and private organizational contacts were considered valuable in trade promotion. The group, therefore, recommended the setting up of joint chambers of commerce in each of the Asian member countries as co-ordinating centres for business activities and as clearing houses for trade information. It also suggested that immigration, customs and pertinent tax laws should be simplified.

Trade liberalization was urged in the report. "Considering that trade restrictions, tariffs and other barriers impede the desired expansion of the export earnings of the Asian member countries," the expert group recommended that the more advanced member countries enlarge their existing quotas with a view to the elimination of quantitative restrictions on products of especial export interest to Asian members by 1967, or as early as possible. It also suggested that no new quota restriction be imposed except under compelling balance of payment reasons.

Commodities

The report recommended that Asian member countries consult regularly in order to arrive at a common policy and to strengthen their bargaining position in international commodity discussions.

"The export of primary commodities is of vital importance to sustain the economic growth of the Asian member countries," the group stated. "Some of these commodities, particularly agricultural products, compete in world markets against each other and also against similar commodities from other countries."

The problem of industrial specialization requires a considerable amount of detailed study before recommendations can be made as to feasibility for Asian members, the group emphasized.

Investment

The report recommended a number of measures for joint ventures and foreign investment.

"Foreign investment is a valuable contribution to development in that it generally brings with it technical know-how and training as well as foreign exchange," the report stated. "The importance of a favourable climate for foreign investment needs no stressing."

The group has recognized the importance of agriculture in the economy of these countries and has

A study of the effective use of highlands in South-East Asia is being made by Professor P.P.M. Tixier, of the French Museum of Natural History, shown here (centre) being greeted by SEATO Cultural Officer, Dr. A.S. Rodriguez. Professor Tixier's research, aided by a SEATO fellowship, is into the agro-ecology of highlands in relation to bryophytes (mosses and liverworts) which yield a wealth of information on methods of cultivation and possible types of crops giving a good yield.

recommended assistance from the more advanced member countries.

In addition to the more basic recommendations, the expert group also suggested measures which might be taken in the fields of air transportation, telecommunications, postal service, shipping, travel and tourist industries. They also called attention to the need for examination of the problem of insurance and re-insurance in the Asian member nations.

Telecommunications Link

The French station at Pleumer-Bodou was recently in continuous communication with the Andover (USA) station by the intermediary of Early Bird, the first commercial telecommunication satellite. The connection was made as part of a series of satellite tests undertaken for the International Telecommunications Society. France is actively participating in these tests. A considerable increase in French ground installations used in a global satellite telecommunications network has already been agreed upon. Participation in the realization and development of the extra-terrestrial part of this project is now being studied through extensive research in which France is taking an active part. (NBF).

Rice Agreement

The Philippine and United States Governments have signed a Food for Peace agreement under which the Philippines will purchase approximately 100,000 metric tons of rice from the United States. Payment by the Philippine Government will be in pesos rather than in dollars.

Sales proceeds under the agreement will be about 49,023,000 pesos, of which 20 per cent will be returned to the Philippine Government as a grant for use by the Philippine Armed Forces for defence expenditures. Another 30 per cent will be returned to the Philippine Government in the form of long term loans for social and economic development projects. Typical projects under consideration are those for improvement of both pump and gravity irrigation systems, low-cost workers, cooperative housing, self-help revolving loan fund in rural areas, rural electrification and police academy expenditures.

An additional 10 per cent of the proceeds will also assist economic development through loans for private business projects in the Philippines. (PIS).

Applause and a smile from quizmaster Dhani Manyat (centre) for a correct answer to a question in the SEATO radio quiz program series for Bangkok schools. Competing teams in this round, held at Thepsirin School, were from Satri Vidhya, Benchama Rajalai, Sai Panya and Suan Sunanda Schools.

Tariff Changes Urged

Armand V. Fabella, Philippine delegate, said at a meeting of the UN Trade and Development Board, that an immediate end should be made to customs duties and fiscal charges on tropical products. He also urged reductions in tariffs on manufactures and semi-manufactures.

He proposed that the developed countries facilitate the transfer of substantial financial resources to the developing countries, and that for this purpose the UN Special Fund should be transformed into a capital development fund. He called on the board to create a special committee to deal with shipping. (AP)

Australia Eases Tariffs

Australia has announced a new tariff system designed to help the less-developed countries of the world. Imports from these countries will be subject to duty at lower rates than those applied to similar products from developed countries.

Trade Minister John McEwen, announcing the scheme in the House of Representatives, said Australia would seek dispensation from the Geneva Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) to enable it to introduce the tariff changes during the budget session beginning in August.

Listed in the less-developed category are 118 countries.

Goods imported under the scheme will be subject to quota arrangements, Mr. McEwen said. The Australian government felt that the new system would demonstrate the country's willingness to help overcome the trade problems of less developed areas, he added. (AP).

Aid for Biological Control Institute

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has made a grant of Rs. 110,274 to the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control, Rawalpindi, Pakistan. (PID Pakistan)

Pakistan Exports Moro to N.Z.

Pakistan's total exports to New Zealand during 1963-64 amounted to Rs. 5,148,906 reflecting an impressive gain of nearly 31 per cent over 1962-63 exports of Rs. 3,928,533. The rise was mainly due to exports of petroleum products. There are, however, good prospects for expansion of sales of cotton textiles, jute goods, etc. (PID Pakistan)

NEW ZEALAND'S ENCYCLOPAEDIA

Four years work by a small team of New Zealand researchers is reaching its climax. In the General Assembly Library in Wellington, Dr. A.H. McLintock, Parliamentary Historian, is supervising the final details of a two million word three-volume encyclopaedia that will be the most important reference book on New Zealand so far produced.

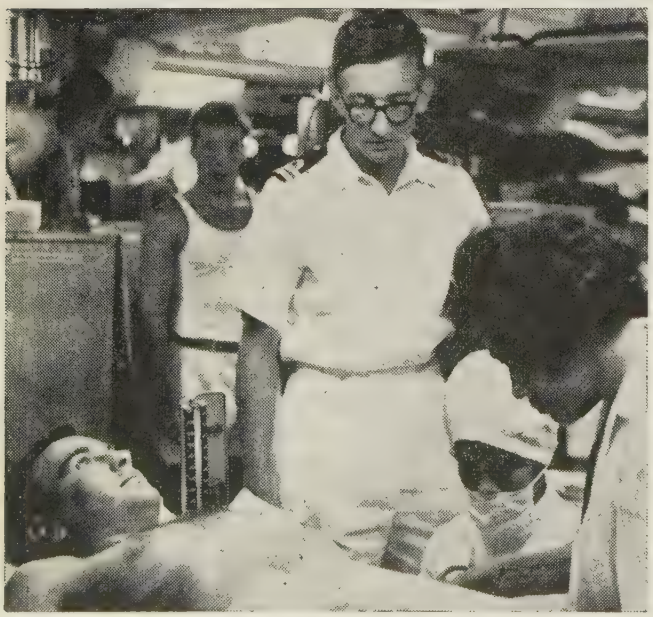
Biography, flora, fauna and sport are major headings. The natural history sections have been complicated by the need to take account of the effects of importations, especially trees, shrubs, mammals, birds and fish. More than 800 line drawings will be included to explain and amplify the text.

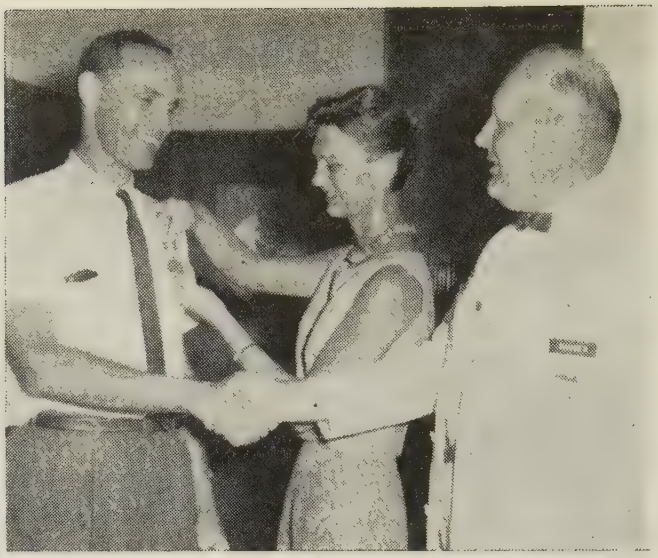
In addition there will be 500 maps so that all geographical entries may be pin-pointed. There is a reference to every city, town, province and district in New Zealand.

The initial printing will be 35,000 sets. Their appearance will put into the hands of students, writers, journalists, teachers and others a store-house of knowledge about New Zealand.

French Rocket Test

France has successfully completed tests on her "Diamond" (Diamant) three-stage rocket which is scheduled to put an all-French satellite into orbit early next year (Reuter).





Major Scott B. Halstead, Chief of the Department of Virology, SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok, receives the US Army Commendation Medal for his valuable contribution to knowledge of insect-borne diseases, in particular Thai haemorrhagic fever. Here, Dr. Halstead receives the congratulations of Colonel James L. Hansen, Director of the US Component of the Laboratory, who presented the award, while Mrs. Halstead pins it on him.

AWARDED MBE

Miss Dorothy Torrance, nursing supervisor of the Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory at Dacca, East Pakistan, was awarded the MBE (Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire) in the Birthday Honours List of H.M. Queen Elizabeth II.

Radio Australia Booster

A new Radio Australia booster station near Darwin in the Northern Territory will cost nearly £A 3,000,000. Radio Australia's signal from Shepperton in Victoria will be picked up by a receiving station and sent ten miles away to a new transmitting station. The transmitter will beam a high strength signal to South-East Asia. The stations are expected to be working by the middle of 1968. (AIS).

Sailors from ships taking part in Exercise "Sea Horse" gave blood to the Thai Red Cross when the fleet berthed at Bangkok. Here, Dr. Sumal Singhalaka (right) prepares Able Seaman Raymond Ward, of Clifton, Yorkshire, England, for a blood donation. Centre, standing, is Surgeon Lieutenant M.P.W.H. Paine.

S.E. ASIA: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LITERATURE

by Donn V. Hart

*This is the second instalment of an article by Professor Hart which has been made available by SOCIAL EDUCATION, the journal of the National Council for the Social Studies, published in collaboration with the American Historical Association, Washington. Sources appropriate for high school student use are marked with an asterisk (*).*

South-East Asia: Bibliographies

A Select Bibliography, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, Latin America (American Universities Field Staff, Inc., 386 Madison Ave., New York, 1960). Annual *Supplements* have been issued, the latest being for 1963.

This bibliography includes a section on South-East Asia. Numerous entries are judged "A" or "B" to indicate the compilers' judgment of first and second priorities for readers and purchases. Each of these items is annotated. All "A" entries should be part of every high school library collection on South-East Asia.

Stephen N. Hay and Margaret H. Case. *Southeast Asian History: A Bibliographic Guide* (New York; Frederick A. Praeger, 1962).

This bibliography was prepared "to provide a guide to the scholarly writings which will be most useful to the beginning student (or teacher) of South-East Asian history." Materials are arranged under different countries, liberally annotated, sometimes critically. Both author and subject indexes.

"Bibliography of Asian Studies." *The Journal of Asian Studies* (Ann Arbor, Michigan). This annual issue of *The Journal of Asian Studies* is one of the most definitive bibliographies available in this country. Each bibliography (the fifth issue of the *Journal)* has a general section on South-East Asia including individual sections for the various countries arranged under such topics as bibliography, religion, political sciences, economics, language, literature, art, etc., and lists unannotated items with many in English.

Cecil Hobbs. *Southeast Asia: An annotated Bibliography of Selected Reference Sources* (Washington 25, D.C.: The Library of Congress, 1952). This bibliography of 350 carefully selected and liberally annotated sources is organized with a general South-East Asia section and then categories on each country. References for each country are divided into such topics as history, government, economics, social conditions, and cultural life. Author, title, and selected subject indexes.

Kenneth L. Neff. *Selected Bibliography on Education in Southeast Asia* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, OE-14071, 1963). Materials, fully annotated, are listed under individual South-East Asian countries. Most sources are in English and are available for sale or loan in the United States.

Burma: Bibliography and Selected References

Frank N. Trager, editor. John Musgrave, chief bibliographer, and others. *Annotated Bibliography of Burma.* New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1956. A bibliography of largely English sources divided into sections on books, periodical articles, selected government publications, and a topical bibliography with such categories as history, geography, religion, education, politics, ethnic groups, economics, etc.

The best introduction to nineteenth and twentieth century Burmese history is John Cady, *A History of Modern Burma* (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press 1958). The past decade of economic development is explored by Louis H. Walinsky, *Economic Development in Burma, 1951–1960* (New York: Twentieth Century Fund, 1962). The Burmese leaders' efforts to maintain their country's neutralism is discussed in William C. Johnstone *Burma's Foreign Policy* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1963). A new biography of the former premier of Burma, from the start of his career to his overthrow in 1962, is Richard Butwell, *U Nu of Burma* (Stanford, Cal.: Stanford University Press, 1963). A short account of Burmese history is available in Daniel G.E. Hall, *Burma** (London and New York: Hutchinson University Library, Third edition, 1960).

*Perspective of Burma** (printed as a supplement of *The Atlantic Monthly.* February 1958) presents a lively introduction to Burmese music, literature, language, and people. A simplified survey

of the country and culture is Carl Taylor, *Getting to Know Burma** (New York: Coward-McCann, 1962). Recommended with enthusiasm, for both teachers and students, is a delightful account of a well-to-do Burmese family by Mi Mi Khaing *Burmese Family** (Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1962). Also suggested is Richard Dunlop, *Burma** (Prepared with the cooperation of the American Geographical Society, Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1959).

Thailand: Bibliography and Selected References

John Brown Mason and H. Carroll Parish. *Thailand Bibliography* (Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida Libraries, Department of Reference and Bibliography, 1958). This bibliography contains more than 2,300 references to Thailand. Of particular value is the periodical section (p. 120 – 233) that lists largely English language sources, many in such easily available periodicals as *The Atlantic Monthly*, *Newsweek*, etc.

The Author, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Syracuse University, is presently in the Philippines under the Fulbright program, doing research in village life. Professor Hart investigated rural life in the Philippines in 1950-51, 1955-56, and taught at the University of the Philippines in 1956-57. Author of the recent book, **The Riddle in Filipino Folklore: An Anthropological Analysis** *(Syracuse University Press, 1964) he has travelled extensively in mainland South-East Asia. This article is a thorough revision of the first bibliography that appeared in SOCIAL EDUCATION, V. XXVI, No. 6 (October, 1962).*

One of the best single reference sources on Thai culture and society is Wendell Blanchard and others *Thailand: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture* (New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1958). The HRAF books on South-East Asia are useful reference sources, giving detailed accounts of the everyday life of the people, village organization, religion, the arts, and social organization. Each has a bibliography. A new analysis of Thai physical and economic geography, including agriculture, soils, minerals, manufacturing, transportation, and communications, to list a few topics is Robert L. Pendleton, Thailand: *Aspects of Landscape and Life* (New York: Duell, Sloan, and Pierce, American Geographical Society Handbook, 1962). Two recent books on Thailand that examine the politics, various socio-economic issues, and comment on possible future trends are: David A. Wilson, *Politics in Thailand* (Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1962) and D. Insor, *Thailand: A Political, Social and Economic Analysis* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963). An attractive book, largely black-and-white with coloured photographs and an informative text, is Martin Hurliman, *Bangkok** (New York: The Viking Press 1963). The book illustrates with vivid photographs many Bangkok scenes, such as temples, Chinese area, dance, market, Buddhist monks, etc. Reference is also made to Theodore R. Bowie, *The Arts of Thailand, A Handbook of the Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting of Thailand* (Siam) (Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana Press, 1960.

A general introduction to Thailand is Jacques M. May, *Thailand** (New York: Nelson, Doubleday, 1962, Around the World Program Series). A popular survey of the country has been written by Noel F. Busch, *Thailand: An Introduction to Modern Siam** (Princeton, N.J.: D. Van Nostrand, 1959). Also recommended is Margaret Ayer, *Getting to Know Thailand** (New York: Coward-McCann, 1959). An outline introduction is found in Edwin F. Stanton, *Thailand-An Outline** (New Paltz, N.Y.: State University Teachers College, 1959, World Study Center Report). Also see F.K. Exell, *The Land and People of Thailand** (New York: Macmillan, 1960, The Land and People Series). M. Palmer's Thailand* (Singapore: Eastern Universities Press Ltd. 1959) is one of three new books on South-East Asia (Indonesia and the Philippines) prepared for high school students. Each book deals with the general geography, history, demography, and traditional culture of the country. These inexpensive books can be purchased directly from the Cellar Book Shop, Detroit, Michigan.

Laos: Selected References

Little has been written about Laos in English. There is no adequate general bibliography for Laos, devoted primarily to English language sources. The single best volume for general reference is Frank M. LeBar and Adrienne Suddard, *Laos: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture* (New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files Inc., 1960). This book includes a useful bibliography on Laos. Reference is also made to Oden Meeker, *The Little World of Laos** (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1959) and Sisouk Na Champassak, *Storm Over Laos: A Contemporary*

History (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1961). Information about the less settled regions of Laos and the health and medical problems the population face are vividly reported in Tom Dooley's two books: *The Edge of Tomorrow* (New York: New American Library, 1960), and *The Night They Burned the Mountain** (New York, New American Library, 1960).

A terse summary of current events in Laos to 1963, including the cease-fire agreement in 1961, is "Laos: Cold War Battlegrounds," *On Record*, Vol. 1 (July 1963). *(On Record*, 152 East 79th Street, New York 21.) Another informative pamphlet on this subject, including data on Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand is: *Laos and Vietnam: Southeast Asia in Danger?** (New York: Foreign Policy Association, Fact Sheet No. 6, 1963).

Cambodia: Selected References

Like Laos, published materials in English about Cambodia are extremely limited. The best general reference is David Steinberg and others, *Cambodia: Its People, Its Society, Its Culture* (New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc. 1959. Revised edition by Herbert H. Vreeland). This book has a helpful bibliography (p. 307-317). A recent history is Martin F. Herz, *A Short History of Cambodia from the Days of Angkor to the Present* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1958). A more specialized book about the temples of the ancient Khmer state is Bernard Groslier, *The Arts and Civilization of Angkor* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1957). Also recommended as popular introductions to the country are Ruth Tooze, *Cambodia: Land of Contrast** (New York: The Viking Press, 1962) and Ruth Tooze, *Our Rice Village in Cambodia** (New York: The Viking Press, 1963).

Vietnam: Bibliographies and Selected References

Cecil Hobbs and others. *Indochina: A Bibliography of the Land and People* (Washington, D.C. The Library of Congress, 1950). This bibliography was compiled "to provide the student or other investigator guidance to materials representative of physical setting, history, cultural organization, and socio-economic and political development (in Indochina)." Although out of print, this bibliography will be available in larger libraries.

Oral E. Parks, Milan Jan Reban, and Frank B. Cliffe, Jr. *Recent Articles on Vietnam: An Annotated Bibliography* (East Lansing, Mich.: Michigan State University, Vietnam Project, Office of Coordinator, 1959). An annotated bibliography on Vietnam that includes most of the articles on the subject published in the English language from the beginning of 1955 to the end of 1957. Entries are arranged by authors' names. No author or subject index.

What To Read on Vietnam: A Selected Annotated Bibliography (New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1958. Second edition, with supplement covering November 1958-October 1959). This annotated bibliography is devoted largely to English language sources – books and magazine articles.

Louis Andreatta. *Education in Vietnam. A Selected and Annotated Bibliography* (American Friends of Vietnam. 4 West 40th Street, New York, 1961, mimeographed). "A selected and annotated biliography of more than 30 entries dealing with primary, secondary, higher, and vocational education in South Vietnam... (to) sources... found in most large public and university libraries in the U.S."

Reference is also made to the bibliography (50 pages) in Joseph Buttinger, *The Smaller Dragon: A Political History of Vietnam* (New York; Frederick A. Praeger, 1958). This unannotated bibliography is mainly French periodical materials, but includes some English items.

Two recent histories of Vietnam are: Donald Lancaster, *The Emancipation of French Indochina* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1961) and Bernard Fall, *Street Without Joy: Indochina at War* (Harrisburg, Pa.: Stackpole Company, 1961). Also recommended is Bernard Fall, *The Two Vietnams: A Political and Military Analysis* (New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1963). Based on extensive personal experience, this important study examines French, American, Vietnamese, and Vietminh policies in the current struggle over this divided country. An astute journalist, who specializes in reporting on this region, has written an absorbing account of Communist tactics in Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand: Denis Warner, *The Last Confucian* (New York: Macmillan, 1963). *The Last Confucian* is the late Ngo Dinh Diem. A short account, focussed on the period following 1954, is Robert Scigliano, *South Vietnam: Nation Under Stress* (Boston, Mass.: Houghton Miffin, 1961). The book describes internal politics, guerrilla warfare, and U.S.–Vietnamese relationships, among other topics.

A brief survey of Indochinese cultural geography is Ruth Broek, *Indochina** (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday and Company, 1960. Prepared with the

cooperation of The American Geographical Society). For a well-written, illustrated account of the resettlement of refugees from Communist North Vietnam, consult John W. O'Daniel, *The Nation That Refused to Starve: The Challenge of the New Vietnam** (New York: Coward-McCann, 1960). For a poignant description of the same problem, read Tom Dooley, *Deliver us From Evil: The Story of Vietnam's Flight to Freedom* (New York: New American Library, 1956).

(to be concluded)

New bridge in S. Viet-Nam

The South Vietnamese Government has ordered an immediate start on construction of an $8 million bridge over the Mekong River to link Saigon with the western provinces. Construction of the bridge, will be partly financed by a $5.6 million loan from Japan. The building contract has been awarded to the Nippon Koei Co. Remainder of the cost represents local expenditure which the Government will pay with local currency. (Reuter).

Books of Interest

CROZIER, Brian. Neo-Colonialism; background book. London, The Bodley Head, 1964. 112p. 325.3

LERNER, Max. The Age of overkill; a preface to world politics. London, Heinemann, 1964. 329p. 327

FEJTO, François. Chine-URSS, la fin d'une hégémonie: les origines du grand schisme communiste 1950-1957. Paris, Librairie Plon, 1964. 360p. 327.47051

BOYNTON, John. Aims and means; a background book. London, The Bodley Head, 1964. 110p. 335.4309

LOWENTHAL, Richard. World Communism; the disintegration of a secular faith. New York, Oxford University Press, 1964. xxii, 296p. 335.4309

NOVE, Alexander. Communism at the crossroads. Leeds, University Press, 1964. 32p. 335.4309

FITZGERALD, C.P. The Chinese view of their place in the world. London, Oxford University Press

Mrs. Pratin Yongyudh, one of the graduates of an advanced course in electro-cardiography at the SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok, receives her diploma from Major-General Porn Piskanok, Chief of the Cardiology Service of the Royal Thai Army Hospital. Further courses are being held.

under the auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1964. 72p. 951

LATTIMORE, Owen. From China, looking outward. Leeds, University Press, 1964. 29p. 951

MANTRI, Om Prakash. Five years in Mao's China. New Delhi, Perspective Publications, 1964. 98p. 335.430951

DARUVALA, J.C. *editor*. Tensions of economic development in South-East Asia. Bombay, Allied Publishers Private, 1961. xxviii, 163p. 338.959

CROZIER Brian. South-East Asia in turmoil. Harmondsworth, Penguin Books, 1965. 208p. Includes section on SEATO, pp.102-108. 959

OLIVIER, Tarquin. Eye of the day. London, Heinemann, 1964. xii, 178p. 959

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

Report on SEATO 1963 - 64 (English, Thai) – Annual report by SEATO Secretary-General.

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) – A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)

Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

The Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter

Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)

The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan

Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Relations Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets

by M.R. Seni Pramoj

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program

SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries

A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)

The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical

Research into Disease – I : Cholera (Pakistan – SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory)

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)

A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)

An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Poster:

The Painter's View of his Country – I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal

By Dr. Hans Heymann Jr., a discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking On Revolution

Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Target : Labour Unions (English, Thai)

An account of Communist techniques of infiltration and control of the labour movement.

Freedom or Communism ?

Text of a lecture given by Dr. Luang Suriyabongs at the first SEATO Seminar on Countering Communist Subversion, Baguio, Philippines.

Communist Tactics in Asia

The real Communist aims in Asia and the tactics being employed to attain them.

SEATO FILM

The film "SEATO: Shield of Progress" is now available for loan to universities, schools, libraries and other institutions in its 16 mm version with English or Thai sound tracks. "SEATO; Shield of Progress" is a 20-minute, black-and-white documentary, surveying the work and achievements of the Organization in the military, economic, social and cultural fields.

The film may be borrowed from national information services of member countries or from:

The Director,
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517,
Bangkok, Thailand.

Sixteen experts from the eight member nations took part in the SEATO Seminar on Community Development, held at Sala Santitham, Bangkok, from July 19 to 23. Sessions of the seminar were attended by more than 200 observers. A view of the seminar in session with (inset) principal speakers at the opening ceremony. The Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, who declared the seminar open, is flanked by the Chairman of the SEATO Council Representatives for the month, Mr. A.H. Loomes, Ambassador of Australia (left) and the Secretary-General of SEATO, Lt. Gen. Jesus M. Vargas.

Printed by Chaveng Chavengthamarat at the Thai Sambhand Printing Press. 62-64, Fuang Nakorn Road, Bangkok. August 1965